524 BROADWAY
B. Westermann & Co
NEW-YORK

Library of the Theological Seminary,
PRINCETON, N. J.
Stuart Fund
Feb. 28, 1879.
Division I
Section 17
Shelf
Number

SCC #10,961 v.11
The Chinese repository

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/chinesereposito1111unse_8

THE

# CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XI.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

CANTON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

1842.

# INDEX.


Abeel, Rev. D., at Kúlángsú... 505
Adams, J. Quincy's letter..... 274
Admiral Wú visits Kearny..... 333
Alphabet of the Mantchous..... 430
Amaurosis, cases of..... 661
American ships Panama and Kosciusko..... 578
Amherst's, lord, embassy..... 83
Amherst's return from Peking.. 85
Amherst, ship sails for the coast 7
Amoy, the capture of the city... 148
Amoy, the defenses of..... 294
Amoy, notice of city of..... 504
A'nhwui province, topography of. 307
Ann, brig, particulars concerning 682
Archives of the Mantchous..... 433
Argyle's boat, the loss of the.... 81
Argyle, the loss of reported to the government..... 123
Arms of the Mantchous..... 431
Army, instructions for an..... 487
Army of the Chinese..... 476
Army lists in China..... 609
Army, the British in China.....-510
Attack on British ships..... 58.
Attaran schooner lost..... 354
Autumnus' boat fired on..... 18.
Aviary of the late T. Beale..... 59

Banners of the Mantchous..... 431
Bath, description of a Chinese.. 21.
Beale, death of Thomas..... 59
Bean curd, mode of making..... 320
Beds of the Mantchous..... 428
Belleisle, troop ship arrives..... 676
Belligerent parties, state of..... 289
Bentinck, brig, alias the Plover.. 397
Bentinck's letter to gov. of Canton 2
Bilbaino, the Spanish brig, burnt 403
Birth, a triplicate..... 10
Blockade established..... 527
Blockade of the Bogue..... 52
Boats for foreigners..... 25
Boats ordered from the river.... 355
Bogue forts attacked..... 580
Bogue to be blockaded..... 470
Bombay schooner, notices of.... 303
Books on coast, distribution of.. 131
Books of the Mantchous..... 429
Boone, Rev. W. J., at Kúlángsú 505
Boone, Death of Mrs..... 509
Bourchier, captain, report..... 156
British authorities in China... 54,114
British factory, quarrels of..... 2
British Seamen's hospital..... 191
British forces, advance of..... 477
British subjects expelled Macao. 462
British subjects banished..... 244
Brown, Rev. S. R.'s report..... 545
Burial ground in Macao..... 48
Burman envoy dies at Peking... 24

Cabinet ministers at Peking... 53
Cabinet, members of the..... 296
Calendar for the year 1842..... 52
Callery's Systema Phoneticum.. 388
Campbell's sergeant, narrative... 395
Canal, notices of the Grand.... 564
Cancer, extirpation of a..... 666
Cannon, manufacture of new.... 64
Canton at the mercy of English. 581
Canton ransomed..... 582
Catholic priests expelled Macao. 21
Challaye, adventure of A. C..... 120
Chamber of Com. regulations of. 242
Chandeliers of the Mantchous... 428
Chandoo or prepared opium.... 587
Chapel for foreigners..... 252
Chápú, Mantchou Tartars of.... 425
Chápú, capture of city of..... 342
Chápú, military state of..... 292
Chápú, its situation..... 163
Chárhár, department of..... 443
Chau Tientsióh's memorial..... 354
Chekiang, topography of.... 101,162
Chief supt.'s office abolished. 189,193

Child of the Ocean, a river..... 374
Chilí province, the topograply of. 438
Chinese national eharaeter..... 486
Chinese lang., helps to study... 388
Chinese put Canton in defense.. 582
Chinese schools at Penang..... 176
Chinese Repository begun..... 9
Chinese thieves at Amoy,..... 150
Chinhái, the fall of..... 61
Chinhái, authorities at..... 115
Chinhái, an attaek on..... 233
Chinkau, destruction of opium at 458
Chinkiáng, the battle of.... 512,518
Chinkiáng, the department of... 220
Cholera, instances of the... 130,679
Chrestomathy, a Chinese... 157,223
Chú's lt.-gov. admonitions to people 12
Chuenhiu, an ancient king..... 616
Chuenpí, naval battle of..... 469
Chuenpí attacked and taken.... 578
Churchill, death of lord John... 525
Chusan, government of..... 627
Chusan, recapture of..... 60
Chusan, authorities at..... 115
Chusan evaeuated..... 579
City-gate, notiees of a visit to... 124
City gates, scene at..... 26,287
Coasting vessels noticed..... 15
Cochinchina, insurrection in... 20,22
Cochinchina, king of..... 400,675
Cochinchinese language..... 450
Cochinehinese envoy from Hué.. 21
Co-hong, the evils of the..... 351
Commeree, plans for extending.. 128
Commercial houses, foreign.... 55
Commissioners, Hi-ngan, &c.... 10
Commissioners, their conduct... 571
Commissioners, the joint..... 515
Commission of H. B. Majesty... 248
Commission of H. B. M. its policy 122
Commission of H. B. M. extended 188
Commission, changes in H. B. M. 128
Committee of Correspondence.. 244
Committee of roads, lands, &e.. 240
Condition of affairs in China.... 76
Confucius, life of..... 411
Constellation, reminiscences of.. 329
Constellation, U. S. frigate..... 183
Consuls, list of foreign..... 55
Coolidge, J. carried into city.... 582
Coronor's inquest by the Nánhái 355
Cradles of the Mantchous..... 427
Crimes of the British..... 522
Currency, regulation of the..... 129

Davis' Sketches of China..... 81
Davis' qualifieations for writing. 82
Davis writes to Palmerston..... 75
Davis becomes pres. of factory.. 6
Decorations of the Mantehons.. 430
Defenses about Canton..... 182
Demands of the plenipotentiary. 512
Dent, Mr. Lancelot, donation... 544
Dent, Mr. Lancelot, demanded.. 356
Dicey's narrative..... 633
Diseases, list of eases and..... 670
Dragon boats, racing of..... 436
Dreams of the Red Chamber.... 266
Drought in Canton..... 129
Duties on British ships revoked.. 24
Duties on the loeal commerce... 183

Earthquake in Yunnán..... 21
Earthquake in Macao..... 520
Easy Lessons, notice of the..... 389
Eclipses of the sun and moon... 518
E. I. Co.'s rights in China cease.. 24
Edge-tools, mode of sharpening. 326
Edwards A. P. seized by Chinese 586
Edwards, Robert, postmaster.... 240
Elliot advises gov. Tang,..... 196
Elliot's remarks on going to Canton..... 188,198
Elliot allowed to go to the city. 245
Elliot's movts. regarding peaee. 581
Elliot, capt. leaves Canton..... 410
Elliot and Bremer leave China.. 584
Elliot reported to the eourt,.... 242
Elliot becomes chief sup..... 189,195
Elliot's interview with Kishen 579,644
Ellis, roy. mar. capt., report.... 157
Emperors of Ming dynasty..... 592
Emperor's birthday anniversary.. 131
Emperor's reseript upon treaty.. 629
Empress, death of the..... 19,524
Erigone, French frigate..... 64,397
Evacuation of Chuenpi..... 578,644
Expedition, second, its strength. 526
Expeditions, the three..... 526

Fables of the poet Sú Tungpú. 139
Factories, three, in Canton burned 687
Fairy, the brig, lost on coast.... 255
Falsehood, an instanee of..... 508
Famine in Kiángsi..... 19
Fankwei, remarks on the term.. 325
Farewell, Gough's to the army... 688
Fast for the immdation..... 25
Fatqua's hong shut up..... 128
Finance com. of E. I. C. exit of the 470
Fitzgerald, tomb of lt. Edward... 50
Flags in Canton struck,..... 355

Flags rehoisted at the factories.. 183
Forces, British land and sea.... 110
Forces of the imperial army.... 470
Foreigners maligned..... 193
Foreigners detained at Canton.. 350
Foreigners all leave Canton.... 582
Formosa, barbarity of officers in. 684
Formosa, prisoners in..... 627
Formosa, rebellion in..... 12
Fortifications on the river..... 238
Forts, five new, near Canton.... 64
France, the flag of..... 11
Franks appear in China,..... 612
French ships at north..... 647,676
Friend of China, No. 1. &c.... 184
Frigates tw ach Whampoa... 70
Fuchau fú in Fukien..... 655
Fukien, topography of..... 651
Fukien dialect, orthography..... 28
Fuhi, portrait of the emperor.... 173
Funghwá, a visit to the city.... 180

General chamber of commerce. 195
General Orders by Gough, 60,236,343
Goncalves', pere, death..... 585
Gordon, G. J. visits the Wiú hills 129
Gough's arrival..... 580
Gough, sir Hugh, dispatches 148,496
Gough leaves China..... 688
Gov. Findlay, brig visits Fukien. 129
Grammar, Notices on Chinese.. 317
Graves of foreigners in Macao... 49
Great Wall, termination of..... 93
Gribble, Mr. seized at Tungkú.. 522
Gully beheaded on Formosa.... 684
Gutzlaff's visit to city gates.... 125

Hailing, death of..... 479,678
Halley's comet observed..... 131
Hángchau, reinforcements at... 348
Hángchau, its defenses..... 290
Hángchau, the defenses of..... 63
Hángchau, the department of.... 104
Hellas, schooner attacked..... 525
Hienling, Tartar lieut.-gen..... 679
Hingtái's bankruptey..... 297
History of the Ming dynasty.... 592
Hiú Náitsi dismissed..... 345
Hobson's report of hospital..... 659
Holgate in charge of hospital.. 195
Honán, people at exeited..... 684
Honán temple injured by fire.... 23
Hongkong, land committee at... 184
Hongkong, the tenure of..... 344
Hongkong, the government of... 144
Hongkong a free port..... 149
Hongkong, changes at..... 296
Hongkong Gazette published... 581
Hongkong occupied by English. 579
Hong-merchants go north..... 456
Hong-merchants go to Chekiáng. 400
Hong-merchants, debts of..... 353
Horsburgh, capt., memorial to... 298
Hospital for seamen, Whampoa. 127
Hospital at Macao..... 659
Hostility against the English 521,577
Howqua and Lord Napier,..... 27
Hú Cháu's offer of services..... 454
Hung Lau Mung, review of.... 266
Húpe, disturbances in..... 184
Huron, the American brig..... 131
Hwángti, portrait of..... 386
Hwuichau fú, prisoners at..... 639
Hwuilái, Dicey and companions at 639

Illustrations of men and things in China..... 325,434
Infanticide in Fukien, female.. 507
Ingersoll goes to Japan..... 255
Innes, goods lost by,..... 187,192
Intercourse can be easily effected 265
Interpreters much needed..... 223
Inundation at Nanking..... 680
Inundation in Canton..... 20,25

Jancigny, col. arrives..... 586
Japan, the Morrison's visit to... 255
Japanese from Háinan..... 244
Japanese invade China..... 598,600
Japanese, eight shipwrecked.... 400
Jardine steamer arrives..... 130
Je hó, or the Hot Streams..... 100
Junks, the seizure of..... 119

Kanpu, its position..... 163
Kaulung, attaek upon..... 466
Kearny, arrival of commodore 183,238
Keating, claims against Mr..... 130
Khan Khojá, ruler of Kashgár.. 145
Ki Kung, lt.-gov. of Canton..... 24
Kiángning, the ancient capital.. 214
Kiángsí province, topography of. 374
Kiángsú, military operations in.. 397
Kiángsú, the topography of..... 210
Kián Ping Siú chi reviewed.... 487
Kidnappers at Chusan..... 614
Kienwan, the emperor..... 592
Kinsai, the modern Hángchau .. 106
Kishen at Tientsin..... 17
Kishen, treaty with..... 578
Kishen recalled to Peking..... 580
Kiú Kien, notice of..... 472

Kiying appointed commissioner. 67
Kúlángsú, authorities at..... 115
Kúlángsú, notice of island of 154,504
Kúlángsú, force at..... 115,626
Kunsing moon, affray at..... 23
Kunsing moon closed..... 245
Kwan, admiral to ad. Maitland.. 300

Lake of Hángchau, or Sí hú.... 106
Lake in Kiángsi, the Póyáng.... 386
L'Artemise, capt. La Place.... 307
Lay, G. T. review by..... 487
Lay's remarks on the Mantchous 425
Lecture of J. Quincy Adams... 274
Legends, extraordinary..... 202
Leprosy in China..... 663
Lexilogus, notice of the..... 389
Li, gov. banished to Orountsi... 12
Li, governor degraded..... .. 11
Liáu Chái, notice of the..... 202
Light-house, one recommended.. 298
Lin appointed commissioner.... 350
Lin Tsesii enters Canton..... 355
Lin and Tang banished to Ili... 584
Lin Tsesii's memorial..... 21
Lin Weihi, the death of..... 458
Lin becomes governor..... 524
Lindsay, an attack on H. H..... 12
Lintsing, temple at..... 564
Ljungstedt, death of sir A..... 131
Locusts in Kwángsi..... 21
Locusts rise in rebellion..... 130
Lü, the mountains of..... 381
Lú, the death of governor..... 131

Macao, changes in..... 400
Macao, Inner Harbor of..... 524
Macao, Matheson's donation to.. 181
Macdonald, capt., his statements. 81
Mackenzie's, K. S., narrative.... 643
Madagascar steamer burnt..... 634
Maitland's dispatch to Elliot.... 298
Majoribanks leaves China..... 6
Majoribanks' newyear's dinner.. 1
Manifesto, people's rejoinder to. 685
Manifesto of people at Canton... 630
Manifesto by people of Tinghái.. 646
Mantchou Tartars, account of... 425
Mantchous, the houses of the.... 426
Mantchou ladies..... 434
Marine police, rules for a..... 354
Marines land in Canton..... 70
Materialism of Chinese..... 202
Matheson's, James, donation.... 181
McBryde, Rev. T. and family.. 506
Medals, notice of military..... 323
Medhurst's report of school..... 231
Medical Miss. Soc. 3d report... 659
Medical Mis. Soc., meeting of... 520
Med. Mis. Society's operations.. 335
Medical Missionary Society.... 251
Militia, new levies of..... 64
Militia, disbanding of native.... 576
Military operations of the British 289
Military forces, lists of British.. 116
Ming Shi reviewed..... .... 592
Minglun táng, assemblages at.... 686
Mission, the special, to China... 114
Morrison, the grave of Mrs..... 48
Morrison, death of Rev. Robt. D.D. 65
Morrison Ed. Soc., meeting of... 520
Morrison Ed. Soc.'s fourth report. 541
Mor. Education Soc. organized. 191
Mor. Ed. Society's schools..... 337
Morrison's Dictionary, cost of... 388
Mowqua's death..... 130
Murad beg, chief of the Usbecks 145

Nan Sung Chichuen reviewed.. 529
Nanking, notices of the city.... 214
Nanking, or Kiángning..... 518
Napier met by Chinese deputies. 69
Napier suggests a chamber of com. 68
Napier retires to Macao..... 74
Napier dies at Macao..... 74
Napier and family arrive in China 25
Napier, a monument to lord .... 127
Napier's commission appointed.. 25
Napier's letter to the governor.. 26
Napier's fort occupied..... 580
Napier's second letter to Palmerston..... 66
Napier's fort commenced..... 188
Narrative of sergeant Campbell. 395
Naval forces, list of English.... 119
Navy at Chápú..... 432
Negotiations commenced..... 70
Negotiations, character of Chinese..... 577
Nemesis steamer fired at..... 579
Nerbudda abandoned by captain 683
Nerbudda transport lost..... 585
Ningpo reöccupied by Chinese.. 470
Ningpo, an attack on..... 233
Ningpo, and its subdivisions.... 163
Ningpo, the fall of..... 61
Ningpo, the city of, evacuated.. 342
Niú Kien governor, degraded.... 681
Niú Kien to sir Henry Pottinger 569
Notices of the Pei ho..... 99
Notices of Hángchau..... 101
Notices on Chinese grammar... 317

Novel, the dreams in the R. Cham. 266

Observation on natives..... 480
Officers of the U. S. squadron... 238
Officers, provincial at Canton... 53
Official intercourse forbidden... 76
Official papers, summary of.... 470
Ophthalmic hospital, report of.. 187
Opium trade is not smuggling.. 190
Opium burnt in Canton..... 127
Opium to be destroyed..... 457
Opium trade, Elliot's remarks on, 401
Opium to be surrendered..... 356
Opium, mode of smoking,..... 587
Opium, searching for..... 241
Opium, trade in, flourishing..... 187
Opium, memorials on,..... 190,191
Opium trade begun on the coast 128
Opium, legislation on..... 244
Opium, opposition against..... 297
Opium, pledge not to deal in.... 360
Opium, 20,283 chests, surrendered 366
Opium, Elliot's notice of..... 346
Opium, memorials against..... 345
Opium, edicts against..... 6,7
Opium-smoking in Penang..... 587
Orthography, the new system of. 28
Oxus, journal to the river..... 142

Pagoda, the porcelain..... 215,680
Palmerston's instruction to Napier 22
Pamir, the situation of..... 143
Parapattan, school at..... 231
Parker, sir William, dispatches 152,501
Parker's, admiral, arrival..... 584
Parsee graves in China..... 51
Passes of the Great Wall..... 448
Pay of the Mantchou officers... 432
Peace, items of the treaty of.... 514
Peacock, U. S. ship..... 11
Pei ho, notices of the..... 92
Pei ho, anchorage off the..... 93,99
Peking, notices of the city..... 87
Peking, situation of..... 92
Peking, the avenue to..... 98
Periodical, a Chinese monthly.. 19
Petition, superintendents not to.. 189
Pin (petition) word disallowed.. 264
Pin, the use of the term..... 348
Pinto, gov. note to Mr. Matheson 181
Pinto, gov. arrives in Macao.... 242
Piraces near the Bogue..... 184
Plover, brig, the late Bentinck.. 397
Plowden returns to China..... 11
Poison in springs of water..... 464
Policy of the Mantchou govt.... 121
Porcelain, site of its manufacture 380
Portraits of ancient Chinese 47,111, 174,323,387,452,616
Portuguese govt. instructions from 191
Portuguese govt. at Macao..... 54
Portuguese troops go to Peking 601
Post-office establishment..... 240
Potomac, U. S. frigate..... 9
Pottinger, sir H., proclamations 119, 179,184,233,239,342,397,510,512,514, 626,682,683,
Pottinger, sir Henry's return.... 64
Pottinger's, sir Henry, arrival... 584
Presses and wardrobes..... 427
Prisoners of Madagascar released 642
Prize money, agents for..... 115
Proclamation against seditious meetings..... 686
Provinces, divisions of the eighteen 46
Pwánkú, a portrait of..... 47

Quin goes to the eastern coast. 254
Quin, capt. in H. B. M. S. Raleigh 130

Rebellion in Kwángtung..... 6
Register, the commencement of. 181
Regulations, new and restrictive 128
Relation with foreigners..... 78
Relations, British, state of..... 185
Reminiscences of the U. S. frigate Constellation..... 329
Reply to lord W. C. Bentinck... 4
Residents, lists of foreign..... 55
Retrospection.. 1,65,121,185,241,297, 345,401,457,521,577,672
Reynolds, E. G. assist. land. offi. 240
Rice, importation of..... 17,20
Riot in Canton, Dec. 12th, 1838. 307
Riot in Canton, Dec. 7th, 1842.. 687
River obstructed at Howqua's fort 586
Rivers in Chekiang..... 168
Roads, the committee for..... 240
Robinson, sir G. B. chief supert.. 80
Robinson, sir G. at Lintin.... 185
Robinson, sir G.'s policy..... 131
Roof of the world, Bám-i-Dúniah 143

Sarah, the first free trader..... 24
Scholars of the Mor. Ed. Soc.... 552
School-books wanted..... 548
Schooners built on European mod. 525
Seamen's Friend Association... 350
Seminary at Parapattan..... 231
Senhouse's sir H. F.death..... 583
Serpent, H. M. brig, visit Formosa 627
Shantung, topograply of..... 557

Shánghái attacked..... 397
Shánsi, topography of..... 617
Sháuhau, portrait of..... 453
Shinnung, portrait of..... 322
Ships of war required..... 255
Shipwrecked Chinese..... 247
Shrines of the Mantchous..... 429
Shuntien, department of..... 444
Siamese tribute-bearers..... 130
Sinologues, present number of.. 158
Sketch of Confucius' life..... 411
Sketches of China, by Davis.... 81
Smith, G. H. on opium smoking. 587
Smokers of opium warned..... 524
Smugglers, seizure of..... 239
Smuggler killed at Whampoa... 183
Smugglers, action against..... 263
Snow at Canton, fall of..... 187
Society, the dissensions in foreign 129
Soldier's Manual, the..... 487
Sovereigns, portraits of the three 110
Spelter, export of, forbidden.... 12
St. Paul's church, Macao, burnt.. 81
St. Vincent, the ship, boat lost.. 355
Stanton, Vincent seized..... 527
Statesmen in China, life of.... 610
Statistics of Chekiáng..... 162
Stewart, C. E. assist. secretary.. 240
Stronach, reports of his school.. 176
Sú Tungpú, works of..... 132
Súchau, the statistics of..... 216
Sung dynasty, the Southern.... 529
Summary of official papers..... 470
Sycee not to be exported..... 21
Sz'chuen, insurrection in.... 17,128

Ta Pápau, a kidnapper..... 615
Tales of Táu priests..... 204
Tang's answer to Elliot..... 196
Tang Tingching arrives..... 187
Teishin and Tsishin degraded.. 681
Tie-chew dialect, Lessons in.... 389
Tientsin, defenses at city of.... 296
Tientsin, the defenses of..... 63
Tientsin, the situation of..... 97
Tinghái (Chusan) a free port.... 119
Tinghái, capture of..... 60
Tinghái, manifesto by people of. 646
Tones in Chinese..... 44
Topography of A'nhwui..... 307
Topography of Chili province... 438
Topography of Shánsi..... 617
Topography of the eighteen provinces..... 41
Topography of Fukien..... 651
Trade of the British stopped... 68,70
Traits of native character..... 480
Treachery, an instance of..... 508
Treaty, emperor approves..... 629
Treaty, memorial regarding the. 571
Treaty, manner of signing the.. 575
Treaty of peace broken off..... 579
Treaty, signing of the..... 519
Treaty, a commercial, proposed.. 67
Trial at Hongkong, notices of a. 461
Troughton, the English bark.... 130
Tsang Wángyen, letter to..... 389
Tsientáng river described..... 170
Tsz'ki, skirmishing at..... 496
Tsz'ki, situation and capture of. 498
Tsz'ki, a visit to the city of.... 180
Tsz'ki, an attack on..... 234
Tsungming, notice of the island. 221
Tyfoon of Aug. 5th, 1835..... 130
Tyfoon of Aug. 3d, 1832..... 10
Tyfoon at Macao &c..... 583
Tyrant, the village, executed.... 21

United Sates' ships of war.. 11,186
238,329,576
Useful Knowledge, Society for.. 131

Vessels on the coast..... 15
Victoria, Lin's letter to queen... 522
Vincennes, U. S. sloop,..... 186

Wang Ting, suicide of..... 399,456
Wáng Tsinglán, letter of..... 389
Wánli, emperor of Ming..... 599
War with China, cause of the... 281
War, the cause of the..... 510
Warehousing in Macao..... 522
White Deer vale in Kiángsi... 383
Wood, lt. John's journal..... 142
Writing, the several modes of... 175
Wú's visit to the Constellation.. 333
Wúsung attacked..... 397,676

Yangtsz' kiáng, course of..... 374
Yihin, emperor's son..... 16
Yishán, an interview with..... 183
Yishán, Yiking, and Wanwei degraded..... 685
Yuen Yuen made cabinet minister 20
Yuen Yuen, sonnets by..... 327
Yuenfusiuen, king of Cochinchina 400
Yiikien commits suicide..... 63,583
Yüyau, a visit to the city..... 189

THE

# CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XI.—SEPTEMBER, 1842.—No. 9.

ART. I. *Retrospection, or a Review of Public Occurrences in China during the last ten years, from January 1st, 1832, to December 31st, 1841.* *(Continued from page 410.)*

SOON after captain Elliot retired from Canton, the 24th of May, 1839, the factories were mostly deserted, so that June 1st there were not more than twenty-five or thirty foreigners remaining in the provincial city. The Ann Jane, the last of the British ships in port, passed out of the Bogue, heavily laden with cargo for England, on the 16th of that month. And it was the declared intention of the chief superintendent to prevent, as far as it was possible for him to do, the return of British merchants to Canton. At the same time it was the desire of the imperial commissioner that they should return, but under bonds never more to traffic in the drug.

While the question of returning was pending, Lin and his colleagues received a dispatch from the emperor, in which his majesty was pleased to say, unadvisedly as it now appears—that "this affair has been extremely well managed." And it was added, in the same edict—"Let Lin and his colleagues assemble the civil and military officers and in their presence destroy the opium, thus exhibiting an awful warning to the foreigners and natives dwelling on the coast." The prefect of Canton had already given a receipt for the whole amount of opium, 20,283 chests, delivered over to the Chinese from on board the ships. The receipt bears date, May 18th, 1839. The opium had then been all stored, under guard, at Chinkau, a few miles east of the Bogue.

*June 3d*, 1839. The excavation of pits for the destruction of the opium was begun at Chinkau, by Chinese officers, who were deputed from Canton by the commissioner and governor.

For notices of the manner in which the opium was destroyed, references were given in the last number. For details of minor occurrences, cotemporaneous with the destruction of the opium, see *Chi. Rep.*, vol. VIII., p. 438.

Hongkong had been frequented by ships for several years, during those months in which tyfoons occur. Early in July, of this year, a large number had rendezvoused there, all English ships having refused "either to enter the port or to leave the coast of the celestial empire."

*July 7th.* A Chinese, named Lin Weihí lost his life in an affray on shore at Hongkong. Vol. VIII., pp. 180, 212, 321, &c.

*15th.* Captain Elliot addressed the following letter to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., and to Messrs. Dent & Co.

"Gentlemen,—I am concerned to acquaint you, that a very serious riot took place in the neighborhood of a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage in Hongkong bay, in the afternoon of Sunday, the 7th instant, in which several seamen of the ships Carnatic and Mangalore, were engaged. There is strong reason to fear, that a native named Lin Weihí lost his life on this occasion; and for the ends of justice, I have offered a reward of 200 dollars on the part of her majesty's government to any person or persons who shall adduce evidence leading to the conviction of any other person or persons, (being subjects to her majesty,) for the murder of that individual. I have also offered a reward of 100 dollars, to any person or persons who shall adduce evidence leading to the conviction of any other person or persons, (being subjects to her majesty,) as instigators of, or ring-leaders in, the riot of the 7th instant. I have also advanced on my private account and risk, a sum of 1500 dollars to the family of the deceased, as some compensation for the heavy loss they have sustained; a further sum of 400 dollars, to protect them against the extortion of this money by the lower officers in the neighborhood; and 100 dollars, to be distributed amongst the suffering villagers, (some of them aged men and women,) with the hope to soothe the irritation which the late event was calculated to create.

"I have no doubt you will agree with me that expenses of this nature incurred on account of the grave misconduct of English seamen, should devolve upon the English ships to which the people belonged, who had been so improperly permitted to go on shore; and so far as I have yet ascertained, the Carnatic and Mangalore are the only English ships in that situation. If it should become known to me, however, that the seamen of any other English ships were on shore and engaged in this riot, I will of course transmit a copy of this letter to the agents for them. Perhaps I should explain, that I have carefully particularized English ships, because I believe there is no doubt that the seamen of other foreign ships were concerned in this dismal transaction. But I have necessarily neither the right nor the least disposition to accept from foreigners, any share of the expenses

I have incurred on this occasion; and, indeed, if you do not feel warranted in making the payment on account of the English ships, I must sustain the loss. It should be added, that the relatives of the deceased have forwarded me a paper, declaring that they ascribe his death to accident, and not willfulness. But I am afraid that this representation is made wholly with the purpose to protect them from punishment, for receiving money from foreigners; and I certainly do not intend to relinquish the pursuit of the strictest further investigation on such a ground as that. I have, &c.,

—*Corresp.* p. 432. (Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOT."

18*th*. Captain Elliot, under this date addressed a communication to viscount Palmerston, from which the following is an extract.

"My lord,—The high commissioner still remains at Canton, and I learn through a highly respectable native channel, that he dares not venture to leave the provinces till he can report to the throne the peaceful resumption of the regular British trade. His excellency's perplexity too, is said to be intensely increased by the impulse, which it was natural to expect his late rash measures would give to this traffic, at other points of the coast than this. In several parts of Fukien they have already produced a formidable organization of the native smugglers, and the officers of the government do not venture to disturb them. The high prices in China will soon bring on the immense stocks in India; and, indeed, whilst I am writing to your lordship, a most vigorous trade is carried on at places about 200 miles to the eastward of Canton.

"I am more and more convinced, my lord, that the late crisis, and the just ground of interference afforded to her majesty's government, will enable it to interpose, under the most favorable circumstances, for the establishment of regular and honorable trade on a firm basis, and, let me take the liberty to add, for the effectual check or regulation of a traffic, which by the present manner of its pursuit must every day become more dangerous to the peace of this ancient empire, and more discreditable to the character of the Christian nations, under whose flags it is carried on. But, my lord, the difficulties in China are not confined to this matter of opium. The true and far more important question to be solved, is whether there shall be honorable and extending trade with this empire; or whether the coasts shall be delivered over to a state of things which will pass rapidly from the worst character of forced trade to plain bucaneering. If the high commissioner had accepted the sincere offers I made to him on the 24th of March last, I am well assured that far more would have been done to diminish the imminent danger of such a state of things, than has resulted from his own impetuous and ill-considered proceedings. I have, &c.,

—*Corresp.* p. 431. (Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOT."

13*th*. The following note was addressed to Chinese officers, deputed by the imperial commissioner to inquire of captain Elliot regarding the affair of the 7th.

"Elliot, learning that the honorable officers have arrived here to make inquiries concerning the death of a native at Hongkong, on the 7th instant, writes these particulars. As soon as it was reported to Elliot, that disorder had taken place at Hongkong, and that a native of the land had lost his life, either by accident or deliberate intention, he proceeded immediately to Hongkong, where he arrived on

the morning of the 10th instant. Upon inquiry, it appeared that several seamen of the ships, American as well as English, had been permitted to go ashore as it was said, for the purpose of bathing and taking exercise on the beach. Concerning any English people, who might have been engaged in the disorder, Elliot immediately took measures according to the customs of his country. He issued a notice among the English shipping, offering a reward of 200*l.* to any person who would discover the man by whom the native of the land might have been killed, whether accidentally or not, and a reward of 100*l.* to any person who would discover the leaders in the riot which had taken place.

"The investigations are still proceeding, neither shall they be lightly pursued; and most assuredly, if it shall be brought to light that this unhappy man lost his life by an act of a British subject, and the offender be discovered, he shall be immediately placed on his trial, according to the laws of his country. The government of the English nation would hold Elliot deeply guilty, if he failed to prosecute this affair with the utmost severity. Elliot should further make known to the honorable officers, that the family of the deceased do not ascribe the death of this individual to willfulness, but to accident. Be it accident or willfulness, however, he is no longer here to take care of them, and therefore Elliot has considered that it became him to provide for their support. This is just.

—*Corresp.* p. 440. (Signed) "Charles Elliot."

21*st.* A further communication, under this date, was addressed to officers sent by the commissioner to captain Elliot.

"For the ends of justice and in the performance of his duty to his own gracious sovereign, Elliot must assuredly continue to use his sincerest efforts to discover whether the perpetrators of any crime, declared to be committed within this jurisdiction, are British subjects; and if it shall appear upon faithful investigation that such is the case, the offenders will be placed upon their trial according to the laws of their country. But the present conduct of the honorable officers is as inexplicable, as their past proceedings are unjust and dangerous. At one moment they issue a public notice, encouraging the merchants and seamen of the English nation to disregard the lawful orders of their officer. At the next they approach him with requisition to settle important affairs. When the ships of his nation went to Hongkong, Elliot strictly commanded the people of his nation always to treat the honorable officers of this empire with respect, and to prevent the sailors from occasioning disorder. Immediately afterwards, follows the proclamation of the honorable officers, inciting the people of the English nation to disregard Elliot's injunctions. But if they were to be disregarded in one sense, how was it to be expected they would be observed in another? Would it be possible to maintain order and tranquillity, if Elliot and the other foreign officers were to incite the natives of the land to give no heed to the commands of their own authorities, and assure the people of assistance, if they thought fit to break the laws of the empire? Truly these proceedings of the honorable officers have been highly inconsistent with the principles of peace and reason, and Elliot considers that these and all othe disorders are chiefly attributable to them. Elliot will receive no papers from the honorable officers till he is satisfied that there shall be no repetition of these inflammatory practices, and till the higher officers think fit to receive his own sealed addresses agreeably to custom.

—*Corresp.* p. 441. (Signed) "Charles Elliot."

*August 3d.* Arrangements having been made for the public trial of certain English seamen, concerned in the riot at Hongkong, capt. Elliot gave the following notice thereof to the Chinese authorities. The note is addressed to the sub-prefect of Macao.

"Elliot, &c., &c., begs to acquaint the keunmin fú, for the information of the higher officers at the provincial city, that on Monday, the 12th day of the month, certain English seamen will be tried before him, according to the laws of the English nation, on board a British ship, at the anchorage at Hongkong, for participation in the riot, in which a native of the land, named Lin Weihí, is declared to have lost his life, to the end that justice may be done upon those who are proved to be guilty, and that the innocent may be allowed to go free. And if the higher officers shall be pleased to command any of the honorable officers to be present at the trial, Elliot will take care that they are received with the respect due to their rank. (Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOT."
—*Corresp.* p. 441.

*16th.* Under this date the result of the trial was communicated to the sub-prefect, in the following note.

"Elliot has the honor to acquaint the keunmin fú, for the information of the high officers, that he has strictly investigated according to the forms of law of his country concerning the death of a native of the land, at Hongkong, on the 7th July last. Not to the end that any man should be delivered up, for, by the plain orders of his gracious sovereign, that is impossible, but that justice may be done upon the guilty, even to the taking of life, if there be a conviction of murder. He now solemnly declares that he has not been able to discover the perpetrators of this deed. (Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOT."
—*Corresp.* pp. 441–442.

*21st.* The servants having been withdrawn from the British houses in Macao, and attempts made to cut off all supplies, the following note was addressed to the sub-prefect.

"Elliot has to demand, in the name of the sovereign of his nation, that proclamations should be forthwith issued, permitting the native servants, in the employment of the English at Macao, to return to their occupations and furnish the supplies. And Elliot has further to give notice that, as at Hongkong, there are several thousands of seamen menaced with the privation of supplies of food, he cannot be responsible for the preservation of the peace, if the present condition of disquietude subsists. According to the genius of the English nation, they will be considered by his government to be measures of insult and violence of the worst character. And the responsibility rests upon the commissioner. The great emperor will not sanction proceedings of undistinguishing violence, arising entirely from a violation of his gracious will, that all things should be adjusted agreeably to the principles of justice and reason.
—*Corresp.* p. 442.

Those who were not in Macao during the days now under review, or in Canton while the foreigners were forcibly detained there in March and April, can scarcely conceive of the degree of excitement

that existed on those occasions. The following notes will indicate something of the feeling then prevalent in the British community.

No. 1. Maria, Typa, Sunday, August 25th, 1839.

"My dear capt. Elliot,—We have persuaded the commander of the Ann to proceed to Hongkong before sailing, in case you may have any further dispatches to write. Her destination is Manila and Singapore; but circumstances may occasion the voyage terminating at Manila. Mr. A. Jardine will tell you of a second chop this afternoon from the Chinese officers, in consequence of which the Portuguese governor has declared, he cannot answer for the safety of British subjects after noon to-morrow, at which hour all are to embark in a body, in the governor's presence, with the troops under arms. There is even a threat of an attempt to surround British houses to-night; but the governor has declared his determination to resist this; and it is not likely that, if it is really intended, they would have given notice of it. I think, however, none of our countrymen at Macao will venture to go to sleep to-night.

"Mr. Jardine will tell you of the fearful murder of the crew of the Black Joke, off Lantao point, last night, excepting only the serang, who sprang overboard, and clung to the rudder. Mr. Mark Moss, the only passenger, was barbarously wounded, one of his ears cut off, and left for dead. After which they attempted setting fire to the vessel, but were interrupted by the Harriet coming up, which took the Black Joke in tow. The attackers consisted of seven Chinese rowing-boats, manned and armed like mandarins, but, I think, (contrary to the general opinion) they must have been pirates, trusting to the present confusion for impunity. They carried off some property, consisting of Mr. Just's watches, but left some dollars, strange to say. Mr. Moss was flying from the process of the Macao court, on an action of debt on Mr. Gouldborough's account. He is alive and likely to survive, unless lock-jaw supervenes. We have ordered provisions, &c., for ourselves. Have you any orders to give on account of the community?

—*Corresp.* p. 435. Yours, &c., (Signed) "JAMES MATHESON."

No. 2. Macao, August 25th, 1839.

"Sir,—We have the honor to forward to you herewith copies of depositions taken this day, regarding a distressing outrage committed last night by the Chinese on the crew of the schooner Black Joke, when at anchor off Lantao. The committee waited on the governor this morning, in consequence of this business, and also with reference to a chop from the commissioner to the Portuguese government (which was demi-officially notified to their chairman), directing them immediately to send away the English residents. The governor did not feel himself at liberty to communicate the contents of this chop to the committee; but a confidential interview with their chairman, coupled with the purpose of certain other chops, just now issued, (and an abstract of which we have procured from Mr. Gutzlaff, and forward herein) and also bearing in mind the affair of the schooner Black Joke, which there is apparently some reason to fear was made under the directions of the officers, have induced the committee to recommend the immediate embarkation of the British community.

"We send also herewith a copy of our circular, suggesting the adoption of that measure. We trust the embarkation will be allowed to take place without obstruction, in the course of to-morrow. We are sorry to add, that we have received information that the schooner Jane was last night chased by the officers,

also in the neighborhood of Lantao. The governor has declined furnishing us with a copy of the chop to himself, or communicating it officially to us as a committee, and he states himself unable to say what time will be allowed by the Chinese authorities for the departure of the English residents. It is said, on good authority, that several thousand troops are collected in this neighborhood; and we hear that the Chinese are removing themselves and their property in large numbers from Macao. We have, &c., (Signed) J. H. Astell, G. Braine, —*Corresp.* p. 436. Wm. Bell, G. Smith, Dinshaw Furdonjee.

The departure of the U. S. A. frigate Columbia and sloop-of-war John Adams on the 6th, and the arrival of H. B. M. ship-of-war Volage on the 30th, with other minor occurrences, are noted on page 439, vol. VIII.

*September 1st.* Captain Elliot addressed to the governor of Macao the following note.

"The undersigned, &c., &c., has the honor to acquaint your excellency that he has received dispatches from the rear-admiral commander-in-chief, dated on the 8th July last, by which he learns that the captain of her majesty's ship Volage, is instructed to coöperate most cordially and energetically with his excellency the governor of Macao, in the defense of the place, and in repelling any aggression that may be attempted, and to consider the lives and liberty of her most faithful majesty's subjects equally under his protection with those of her majesty. If, therefore, your excellency shall desire aid of any kind for the above purposes from her majesty's officers or subjects, at this anchorage, it shall immediately be afforded. Under the circumstance of the arrival of her majesty's ship, with such orders, the undersigned cannot but feel that your excellency will anxiously desire to see British subjects once more under the protection of her most faithful majesty's flag, at Macao, if possible; the more so on account of the insulting address to the Portuguese authorities, praising and thanking them for assisting in driving forth the British people.

"This infamous calumny will have been a source of deep chagrin to your excellency; but the undersigned hopes he need not say that he has assured his own government it is utterly void of foundation. The undersigned, for his own part, did not require your excellency's repeated and honorable declarations that the same protection should be afforded to British as Portuguese subjects, and his own reason for retiring, was indisposition to compromise the settlement whilst there was no force at hand to repel the aggression. That is no longer the case; and the undersigned has now to propose to your excellency the return of her majesty's subjects to Macao, and the utmost aid in his power for the resistance of any aggression upon the honor and rights of her most faithful majesty, which may ensue from the protection of the subjects of her most ancient and intimate ally. He has communicated this note to his comrade, the captain of her majesty's ship, and is requested by that officer to state his entire concurrence in these sentiments, and to offer your excellency his heartiest assistance. The vessel which conveys this dispatch will wait for your excellency's answer, and a force of 800 or 1000 men can be placed at your excellency's disposal at once. The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to your excellency the sentiments of his highest consideration. —*Corresp.* p. 443. (Signed) "Charles Elliot."

3*d*. To the above note, of the 1st, his excellency the Portuguese governor, made reply thus, under this date.

"The undersigned, governor of Macao and its dependencies, has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the note addressed to him by the most illustrious Mr. Charles Elliot, superintendent of British commerce in China, dated in the bay of Hongkong, the 1st of September; and in reply thereto, he has to repeat what he has already officially declared more than once since the arrival at Canton of the high commissioner sent by the emperor of China expressly for the suppression of the prohibited trade in opium. And it is this, that without receiving from his government express and definitive orders, he cannot cease to preserve the most strict neutrality between the two nations, the English, with which his own has been so long and so intimately allied, and the Chinese, from motives well known to all. The undersigned cannot at the same time let slip this occasion afforded by the superintendent to express anew, in the name of his government, his very great and well-merited thanks for the frank and generous coöperation which has been afforded, but of which he is not able to avail himself for the reasons above stated.

"The British subjects retired of their own accord from Macao, with a view of not compromising this establishment, and by this step have placed themselves under the necessity of not landing here so long as all the difficulties now existing shall continue unsettled; which difficulties the undersigned hopes to see terminated satisfactorily for all parties, it not being allowable for him to vary in anything from the maintenance of the neutrality above stated, until he shall receive express orders from his government in that respect. The "chops" of the officers, of which with reason the superintendent complains, have been answered to the high commissioner in a manner definite and positive, making him perceive that the British subjects retired of their own accord, and in this the undersigned judges that the British subjects and the dignity of the Portuguese government will be equally satisfied. The superintendent and all the British subjects were aware of the lively feelings with which the undersigned saw them depart, and all knew that what protection was possible in the circumstances in which we are here placed was given, and of this the superintendent was convinced; and it appears to the undersigned that the note already cited is thus satisfactorily answered, it only remaining for him to renew the expression of his highest esteem and consideration.

The governor,

—*Corresp.* pp. 445–446. (Signed) "ADRIAÕ A. DA SILVEIRA PINTO."

2*d*. The following note will sufficiently explain the reasons for its appearance; it was written at Hongkong to dissuade the people from poisoning the water.

"A placard, said to be posted on shore at Hongkong, to the following effect, has this day been exhibited to Elliot, the English superintendent:—'Poison has been put into this water, which will destroy the bowels if it be drunk. Let none of our people take it to drink.' He knows that the higher officers are incapable of issuing such shameful papers, and that they are the work of low and designing men. Elliot now exhorts all the good and peaceable natives of the neighborhood not to lend themselves to such practices, so sure to draw down the just wrath of the great emperor, and to lead to conflict with the foreign men. Here are several thousands of persons who have done no evil, but who, on the contrary,

venerate the emperor, and know that these troubles have arisen because his gracious commands have been violated, and because the truth is concealed from him. The men have arms in their hands, and is it reasonable to suppose they will suffer themselves to be starved to death and poisoned? These are vain and foolish thoughts.

"Elliot has strictly commanded all the men of his nation to treat the natives of the land with justice and kindness, and to pay faithfully for all that is supplied. So long as the provisions and water are furnished without difficulty, Elliot will be responsible for the preservation of the peace. If they are stopped, Elliot knows that there will be conflict, and the blame will fall upon the heads of those by whom these troubles have been incited. If any injury be done to the unoffending natives by the men of the English nation let them prefer their complaints, and they shall be redressed. Whilst the people are commanded to poison the water for the cruel destruction of the English nation, these English foreigners are risking their own lives, and freely using their own means, to save and succor the people of the land. On the 30th day of last month, thirty Chinese belonging to Cháu-chau, in this province, were landed from the English vessel Manly, having been saved from shipwreck, near the coast of Manila, about one month since. The men of the English nation consider it an act of sacred duty to assist the natives of the land in distress; and, since Elliot has been in the country, several hundreds have been saved from shipwreck, and restored to their fathers, and the care of their families, by the kindness of the English people. Is it a suitable return to deprive them of supplies of food, and to poison the water which they are accustomed to drink? For the sake of peace, Elliot writes these words.

—*Corresp.* p. 448. (Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOT."

Under the same date captain Elliot addressed the following communication to the high commissioner.

"Is it consistent with peace, or with the dignity of the empire, to drive forth from their houses, and to deprive of supplies of food, and of attendance, women in the pains of child-birth, sick persons, and young children, upon the pretext that Elliot does not deliver up a man to be killed, although he has solemnly and repeatedly declared that he has strictly investigated according to the laws of his country, and that he is unable to discover who the guilty man is; and although it is most certain that the seamen of American ships were on shore, and engaged in the riot which led to this disaster? Is it desired that Elliot should deliver up any man indiscriminately, and involve the higher officers, as well as himself, in the guilt of murdering an innocent man? Again Elliot asks,—Is it consistent with peace, or with the dignity of the empire, for the high commissioner to encourage the natives of the land to acts of the worst description of violence against the men of his nation? On the 16th day of the moon, native boats, which there is every reason to believe had officers on board, (for Elliot is in possession of a cap left there, such as is usually worn by native soldiers,) suddenly attacked a small English passage-boat, off the southwest end of Lantao, plundered her of much valuable property, caused six of the crew to lose their lives by drowning, attempted to blow up the vessel, and cruelly wounded and disfigured an English gentleman, by cutting off one of his ears, and stabbing him in thirty places.

"At Hongkong, Elliot finds that the water has been poisoned; and though he knows the commissioner never could have given an order so sure to draw down

upon his head the terrible wrath of heaven, and of the emperor, still is it to be believed that the water would not have been poisoned, or the boat attacked, unless the commissioner had incited the natives to acts of violence against the people of the English nation by untrue and inflammatory productions on the walls of Macao?

"Elliot, who is an humble foreign officer, has done far more in fullfilment of the just imperial will, for the suppression of the traffic in opium, than the high commissioner, and is ready still farther to manifest his sincere earnestness by separating the lawful from the lawless trade. But when he offered to do so, the commissioner refused to receive his sealed addresses in the manner agreed upon between the governor of these provinces and himself on the 25th of April, 1837. Thus the first interruption of the communication is attributable to the commissioner, and its continued interruption arises from Elliot's determination to receive no papers whilst the walls of Macao are covered with unjust and inflammatory proclamations against him and all the men of the nation, and whilst his countrymen are deprived of their servants and supplies of food. Let these things be adjusted, and Elliot is ready immediately to open honorable and friendly communication with the officers, and use his sincerest efforts to settle all things according to the principles of reason and justice, upon the basis of effectually separating the lawful trade from the unlawful, and of securing the faithful payment of the imperial duties by the British ships.

—*Corresp.* p. 450. (Signed) "Charles Elliot."

*4th.* Captain Elliot, in consequence of the want of provisions at Hongkong, sent the following note to the local officers at Kaulung.

"Here are several thousands of men of the English nation deprived of regular supplies of food; and assuredly if this state of things subsists, there will be frequent conflicts. And the honorable officers will be responsible for the consequences. These are the words of peace and justice.

—*Corresp.* p. 448. (Signed) "Charles Elliot."

Minute of conversations held by Mr. Gutzlaff with some of the Chinese officers at the anchorage of Kaulung.

"When coming alongside the first junk in a two-oared gig, the soldiers put forth their boarding pikes; on assuring them, however, that I was unarmed, and had come alone for peaceful purposes, they were ashamed of their untimely show of resistance. After some desultory conversation, they told me that there was no officer on board; the spokesman, however, though dressed in the common garb of the people, appeared to me as a naval officer. He informed me, that no public documents could be received and forwarded by the junks, but if I had to communicate any thing verbally, he should be too happy to listen to my request. I then stated the reason of our coming, and showed him the necessity of our procuring supplies of provisions, since it was impossible that such a large fleet could subsist without them. He received the paper containing an enumeration of our grievances, and read it very attentively, but said that he was unable to act on his own responsibility and permit the people to come off, but he was perfectly willing to report the matter to his superiors. I turned then to the crew, and asked them, saying, 'Suppose you were without food for any length of time, and debarred from buying it, would you wait until the case was transmitted to the higher

authorities, or procure for yourself the same by every means in your prower!' They all exclaimed, 'Certainly nobody will like to starve, and necessity has no law.' They directed me, however, to the other junk, where a low naval officer was said to reside. There I repeated my former arguments, with nearly the same result, of convincing them of the necessity of permitting the people to come off and sell provisions.

"In this manner I went repeatedly backward and forward, repeating the tenor of our conversation to Captain Elliot. I also took two hundred dollars with me, assuring them that we could not leave the place until we had obtained supplies. The soldiers soon afterwards went off in a boat, to consult with the officer in the adjacent fort, and promised to tell us his opinion. It then appeared that nothing could be done, unless the matter were duly reported to the deputy of the commissioner, who resides in the neighborhood, and leave obtained from the plenipotentiary himself. Having handed in to them a paper dictated by captain Elliot, I solemnly declared verbally, that all the mischief arising from their not permitting the people to come off to our ships would recoil on themselves, and besought them not to carry things to extremities, as the most disastrous consequences would naturally follow. At their request, I wrote also a list of the articles wanted; but was told that they could not be procured: something, however, would be made a present to us, to satisfy our immediate necessities, for which, however, no payment could be received. This was a mere manœuvre to gain time for manning the fort, whither numbers crowded. After the most pathetic appeal to their feelings, and having described the disasters which certainly would ensue from their obstinacy, I left them, and returned on board the cutter,—having thus repeatedly besought them to prevent, by timely yielding, loss of life, and all the concomitant feelings of men made desperate by hunger.
—*Corresp.* p. 449. (Signed) "Charles Gutzlaff."

*5th.* Regarding the peacefulness of British subjects the following notice was addressed to the Chinese people by Captain Elliot.

"The men of the English nation desire nothing but peace; but they cannot submit to be poisoned and starved. The imperial cruizers they have no wish to molest or impede; but they must not prevent the people from selling. To deprive men of food is the act only of the unfriendly and hostile."

Under the same date captain Elliot at Hongkong wrote the following letter to viscount Palmerston.

"My lord.—I yesterday proceeded to Kaulung, in the cutter Louisa, distant about four miles from this anchorage, where there were three large war-junks, whose presence, I collected from the natives about us, prevented the regular supplies of food. I was accompanied by the Pearl, a small armed vessel, and captain Smith of the Volage was so good as to lend me the pinnace of his ship, and to go with me himself. But I can assure your lordship, that though I am responsible for causing the first shot to be fired, I did not anticipate any conflict when we left, and went accompanied solely for purposes of sufficient defense against insult or attack. The violent and vexatious measures heaped upon her majesty's officer and subjects will, I trust, serve to excuse those feelings of irritation which have betrayed me into a measure that I am sensible, under less trying circumstances, would be difficult indeed of vindication. But I proceed to state the circumstances

as they took place, leaving their most favorable construction to your lordship's unvarying kindness, and to that consideration for my harassing situation which I am sure will be extended to me by her majesty's government. Upon our arrival at the station of the junks, which I found anchored in a line ahead and close order, under rather a formidable and well-manned battery, I brought up abreast of them at about pistol-shot distance, and dispatched Mr. Gutzlaff in a small boat with two men (perfectly unarmed) to the centre junk, taking her from her size and superior equipment to be the vessel of the commanding-officer. He carried in his hand the papers (pages 464 and 466), and the paper (on page 466) contains his notes of what took place. After five or six hours of delay and irritating evasion, I sent a boat on shore to a distant part of the bay with money to purchase supplies, which the people succeeded in doing, and were on the point of bringing away, when some police-runners approached, and obliged the natives to take back their provisions.

"They returned to me with this intelligence, and greatly provoked, I opened fire from the pinnace, the cutter, and the other vessel, upon the three junks. It was answered both from them and the battery, with a spirit not at all unexpected by me, for I have already had experience that the Chinese are much under-rated in that respect. After a fire of almost half-an-hour against this vastly superior force, we hauled off from the failure of our ammunition; for I have already said, anticipating no serious results, we had not come in prepared for them. It was evident, however, that the junks had suffered considerably, and after a delay of about three-quarters of an hour, they weighed and made sail from under the protection of the battery, with the obvious purpose of making their escape through an adjacent outlet. By this time we had made cartridges, and were in a state to renew the action, and, as captain Smith had proceeded out to bring in her majesty's ship, and wished the vessels to be prevented from escaping, I bore up and engaged them again, and succeeded in beating them back to their former position. In this affair, as in the preceding, I was very gallantly supported by Mr. Reddie, the commander of the Pearl; but the superior sailing of the cutter, cast the task of sending back these three vessels upon that vessel; and I can have no doubt that the impression, that such a force was more than enough to cope with three of their war-junks, will indispose the commissioner to revert to his menaced measures of attack against this fleet. By this time the evening was closing in, and we returned to join the Volage and the boats from the fleet, then entering the bay for our support. During the night I conferred with captain Smith, and he acceded to my recommendation, not to proceed in the morning and destroy the three junks; and above all, not to land men for the purpose of attack upon the battery, a measure that would probably lead to the destruction of the neighboring village, and great injury and irritation of the inhabitants. If her services had been required for our support against a state of actual attack, such considerations could not have prevailed; but it did not appear to me to be judicious, or indeed becoming, to recommend the employment of her majesty's ship in the destruction of three junks, already most effectually checked by my own small vessel, with the assistance of another scarcely larger. There had been no act of aggression against her majesty's ship, and her active interference was unnecessary for the support of the honor of the flag.

"The impression that this heavy force was not to be lightly used, and that there

was no disposition to protract hostile measures, would be salutary; indeed in every respect it seemed to me to be our duty to confine her services to defense against attack, agreeably to the commander-in-chief's orders to himself, and dispatch to me. Concurring in this reasoning, he has returned this morning to his former anchorage at Hongkong, for the purpose of continuing our organization of defense against the attacks of the commissioner, so long threatened, but which I trust and believe the presence of her majesty's ship will avert. The only casualty I have to report on this occasion, is a flesh wound in the arm of captain Douglas, of the ship Cambridge, in a gallant attempt to carry one of the junks at the close of the day; and two of his boat's crew also wounded rather more severely. I am greatly indebted to this gentleman for his public spirit in purchasing, at his own charge, at Singapore, on his way up, twenty-two 18*lb.* guns (hearing of our desperate condition at Canton). And I have no doubt that the sight of this imposing vessel, manned with a strong crew of Europeans, has discouraged attempts upon this fleet for the last two months. I should hope that her majesty's government will be pleased to pay the expenses of this ship during the time he has performed these very valuable services in the absence of any ship of war, and reimburse him for the expense of the guns, and otherwise reward him as may seem right to your lordship. Meritorious public impulses and pecuniary risks of this description will not be lost upon the queen's government. And the ship is still performing the useful service of guarding one of the entrances into this harbor, against the fire rafts, and war-junks, with which we are menaced.

(Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOT."

11*th.* Captain Smith, of the Volage, issued a public notice of his intention to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton. This intention was not carried into effect.

12*th.* The Spanish ship Bilbaino was burnt by orders of the Chinese high commissioner. Indemnity for this loss, though early demanded, was not obtained until after the British were in possession of the heights above Canton in June, 1841.

*October* 9*th.* Commissioner Lin declared, by proclamation, that as long as opium continued to come to China, he would continue to act against it. Little did he know of the odds against which he had to contend. For this ignorance he was culpable, and adhering to it was the cause of his mismanagement, and the consequent degradation and punishment which have followed. The violent measures continued through the month, the English vessels, with the exception of the *Thomas Coutts* and *Royal Saxon*, refusing to enter the port, and the trade in opium reviving, especially on the east coast.

*November* 3*d.* A spirited action took place off Chuenpí, in which H. B. M. ships Volage and Hyacinth engaged and destroyed or dispersed a fleet of twenty-nine junks, under admiral Kwán. Vol. VIII., p. 378.

The Chinese continued their annoyance at Hongkong. On the

20th, captain Elliot gave notice that he had requested the senior naval officer, captain Smith, to prevent the further entrance of British vessels into the Bogue, under present circumstances; and on the 26th the commissioner declared that after December 6th, none should be allowed to enter.

*December 6th.* The finance committee of the honorable East India Company, and its last official servant, left China.

The struggle, between the imperial commissioner and the British chief superintendent of trade, continued through the month, with no prospects of an amicable arrangement.

*(To be continued.)*

---

Art. II. *Summary of information collected from official documents regarding the views and proceedings of the emperor and the officers of his government, since the evacuation of Ningpó.*

On the 20th of May, the emperor issued an edict, with reference to the reöccupation of Ningpó by Chinese officers, being in reply to the report which Yiking had transmitted to the capital. The approach of the Chinese army, it appears from this, so alarmed the British troops (already disheartened by the destruction of several of their ships, with the slaughter of several hundreds of their men, at Chusan), that they hastened on board their ships, strewing the way with baggage dropped in their flight, and retired immediately to Chinhái. On the 7th of May, Ningpó was reöccupied by the Chinese. The emperor encourages himself, on the receipt of these tidings, with the assurance, that, after such a display of feebleness, the utter destruction of the enemy must be near at hand: and commands that an early opportunity for retaking Chinhái also, be sought and availed of.

From the heavy loss which the English suffered in the attacks made by fire rafts at Chusan, during May, when they lost, it appears, several vessels, and more than 300 men, the emperor is assured, that they will now feel the insufficiency even of their strongly built vessels, and heavy guns: and highly gratified with this success, his majesty gives promotion to all the leading officers concerned, grants to the most active of the unofficial persons engaged, Ching Tingchin, son of one of the generals killed last year in the taking of Chusan, the insignia of the 4th rank, with a peacock's feather,—and crowns the

high commissioner and generalissimo Yiking, with his three joint commissioners, Wanwei, Te-i-shun, and Tsíshin, with honors, for their share in having directed the measure, imagined by him to have been so successful.

In the midst, however, of his joy on this occasion, his majesty could not relieve his mind from anxiety (indeed the expressions of joy and approbation might be intended to disguise his real feelings), in consequence of the fall of Chápú on the 18th of May, and the approach thus made to the borders of Kiángsú, and the mouth of the Yángtsz' kiáng. Kíying, of the imperial house, appointed general of the Tartar garrison of Canton, but detained, on his way, as high commissioner at the seat of war, had to report to his sovereign and relative the rout and expulsion, for the first time since the firm establishment of the Tartars in China, of a garrison of their own people. His majesty in replying, forbears to speak of the past loss, and dwells only on his anxieties for the future. He draws some comfort from the assurances of Niú Kien (governor-general of the provinces Kiángsú A'nhwui, and Kiángsí), that as the enemy ventured not to leave his ships beyond a short distance, while at Ningpó, so neither will he here; and that the difficulties of the Yángtsz' kiáng will render that river unnavigable, for any distance, by his ships. Of the stoppage of communication by the canal, there need therefore, he thinks, be no apprehension. His majesty directs that efforts be especially directed to the apprehension of all traitorous natives, who may be assisting the enemy with information or otherwise.

To this last direction, Niú Kien responds, but observes that it must be done cautiously, so as not to alarm and irritate the people. He promises also strict accordance with the imperial injunction, to follow with immediate condign punishment every semblance of cowardice. In further urging his own opinion, that the enemy would never go far by land, he remarks, that to obtain territorial possession evidently is not the object sought, for that even Ningpó and Chápú, rich places of trade on the coast, were not long retained. He proceeds with many arguments to assure himself and the emperor, that the inner parts of the Yángtsz' kiáng are safe, and that the talk of reaching the Grand Canal and Nanking is *mere talk* and nothing else. He felt much more apprehension, lest the intelligence of the enemy's approach, shall drive away the people, and so leave the country at the mercy of bands of lawless natives, who will take occasion to rob and plunder, and perchance do yet more.

A few days later, and the emperor learns that the enemy's ships are

approaching the mouth of the Yángtsz' kiáng; and directs immediately that the commander-in-chief in the province of Húpe shall assemble as many soldiers as can be withdrawn from that province, and repair forthwith to Kiángsú. Niú Kien is still slow to believe that the enemy will enter the Yángtsz' kiáng, but promises implicit obedience to the emperor's injunctions, to watch carefully every inlet by which entrance can be gained, either into that river, or from it to the waters of the inner cities. The emperor is *in part* convinced, and hopes it may indeed be so.

He shortly, however, hears from the governor of Chekiáng, that more than 30 vessels are lying at anchor not far from Chápú, 13 at Chusan, 2 at Chinhái, and that a great number of boats have been recently made,—from which it is to be feared that new attacks, and at various points simultaneously, are about to be made. His majesty fears, that, under pretence of entering the Yángtsz' kiáng, they may be preparing for an attack on some other place. He directs that the governor-general shall make Shánghái his head-quarters, and not allow himself, by any feint of attack elsewhere, to be diverted from that place. A new edict, a day or two later, shows that the enemy's proceedings have at this time become a constant source of anxiety at court.

Some months previously, Háiling, lieut.-general of the Tartar garrison at the mouth of the Grand Canal, had requested permission to stake the Yángtsz' kiáng across at several places of difficult passage: but on representation of Niú Kien, that the sands and sunken rocks in the river were its best defenses, and that staking would be not only expensive and ineffectual, but at the same time a source of alarm to the people, the lieut.-general's request had been refused. The difference of opinion becomes now the cause of recrimination. Nor is this the only incautious neglect on Niú Kien's part: he had failed also to provide an abundance of fire vessels and fire rafts.

In this position stood the governor-general, when he found it necessary to report, on the 15th of June, that the enemy had come to his gates. The commander-in-chief of Kiángsú was with him at Wú-sung, and assured him, from a half century of naval experience, that with the powerful defenses of cannon placed in his hands, victory was certain to be his. Great was then the governor-general's astonishment, the next day. He was on the point of sending a message to the commander-in-chief, when the sound of the commencing battle rung in his ears, and he went out himself to the scene of action. The shot flew wildly about him, but he went forward, encouraging the

whole force by his presence. Advanced a little farther, the shot fell all around him, killing a number of his retinue, and before him loomed the vast ships of the enemy, standing firm as the mountains. He was led and dragged off the field, and returned unhurt to the neighboring town of Páushán. There, he found the place, before half emptied, now wholly deserted, except by the magistrate, who met him with 2000 of the militia. He now learned that the commander-in-chief was killed in the camp, that others had come off severely wounded, that the battle indeed was lost. It was vain to stay longer; he left the town, and had journeyed but a mile or so, when he beheld one gate of the town in flames, and the magazine of powder exploded. For a moment he yielded to the violence of his pain and grief. But other duties awaited him. He hastened to reassemble his routed force, to issue proclamations for quieting the minds of the people, and to prepare new means of defense.

The report of the fall of Shánghái follows rapidly on this. But the advance of the small steamers twice up the river above Shánghái, and their return, with the ultimate evacuation of Shánghái itself, afforded opportunities, not to be lost, of taking some credit, to make amends for the disgrace of utter defeat at Wúsung. Twice the enemy's advance towards Sungkiáng and Súchau (Soochow) was repulsed with loss. The steamers had closely approached Sungkiáng, whither, after the defeat at Wúsung, all the treasure and official correspondence of the commissariat and pay office had been removed from Shánghái. The outer defenses of the city were attacked. But the bold front shown by the garrison, drawn out in the suburbs, induced the enemy again to retire. With these reports some details are given of the loss suffered on the side of the English at Wúsung. Two ships had been sunk and a steamer injured. Of the routed Chinese force, 2400 men had reassembled, and busy preparations were being made for the defense of all approaches to Súchau: for, that the English would forthwith spread abroad in all directions, the governor-general could no longer doubt, as they had cast aside the cloke of benevolence and justice which they had endeavored to wear at Ningpó, and now showed themselves in their true character of robbers and plunderers.

Immediately before hearing of these events, the emperor had received from all the provinces along the coast, information of ships moving northward; and had therefore called off toward Tientsin many troops before ordered to Súchau. In the state of anxiety in which he then was, the announcement of the fall of Shánghái was received with small indulgence. Niú Kien's statements were but doubt.

fully listened to. He was, however, in consideration of the personal exertions made by him at the expense of his life, allowed to remain unpunished, and enjoined to sustain his energies adequately to the actual emergency. The generalissimo, Yiking, was directed to send one of his joint commissioners to Kiángsú, whither the high commissioner, general Kíying, and the lieut.-general Ílípú (Elepoo), were also commanded to proceed, there, "in conjunction with the governor-general, to concert measures adapted to the actual circumstances." In what precise capacity these last two were ordered to Kiángsú does not appear, and probably will not appear, till such time as they shall see reason to exhibit their instructions. It seems, that their duties are not unconnected with the military arrangements of the province; for, as soon as they reached the frontier of Kiángsú, they wrote to each of the principal military officers for returns of the number of the troops and amount of military stores. On the other hand, they stand apart from the generalissimo and his joint commissioners, whose duties point solely to the conclusion of the war by force of arms. And the emperor commands them, in the orders addressed to themselves, "to proceed with haste to Chekiáng, there in concert with Niú Kien to consider and measure circumstances, and consulting together, securely to manage affairs."

Though some doubt still remained, whether the enemy would not yet, after drawing away the Chinese soldiery toward this quarter, suddenly return to Chekiáng, or proceed to Tientsin, it was now however apparent, that a campaign in Kiángsú was chiefly to be looked for. Liú, the commander-in-chief in Húpe, whom the emperor had ordered to Kiángsú, and had afterwards directed to act in the place of the deceased commander-in-chief of this last province, was for a moment called away toward Tientsin, and another officer, Yú, appointed to the acting command instead of him; but counter orders overtook the former ones, and he reached Chekiáng in time to meet the English troops in the field. A special general department of commissariat, pay, and ordnance supply was formed at Súchau, for the more rapid furnishing of all necessary supplies to the troops engaged in the province, and the emperor's permission was obtained for its borrowing a portion of the ample means that has been gathering for some months in Chekiáng. The magistrate of the city district of Chekiáng (Tántú hien) had already reported on the 26th of June, that the vessels transporting grain, &c., to the capital had all passed from the southern canal, across the Yángtsz' kiáng, and that the body of militia formed for their protection had therefore been disbanded;

so that this subject of anxiety was for the present year at rest. Not so, however, another one, the apprehension of the Chinese traitors, and the dread of native plunderers gaining the upper hand wherever war approached, in consequence of the flight of large masses of the people.

Niú Kien had trusted to the defenses of Wúsung for the defeat of the English, and in case of that failing, to the presumed difficulties of navigating the river; the defenses therefore beyond Wúsung were utterly contemptible; he had neglected too the union of stakes and batteries, as well as the provision of fire rafts, means of defense and offense in which his countrymen place so great confidence. There was nothing capable of offering a moment's resistance to the progress of even a couple of vessels up the river: and he now felt this. Others, less confident in the difficulties of the river, felt it still more, and complained of it to their sovereign.

There are three good positions for defense between Wúsung and Chinkiáng. Ngópítsui, off the large town of Kiángyin, where low bluff hills approach closely to the river side, and under them the deep water channel runs; with Chunsáu (marked by a high hill surmounted by a pagoda), where the rapid current and winding of the river renders the passage difficult, and bluff hills approach the river's bank; and Siángshán, or Tung-mátau, a few miles farther on, at the termination of the windings, and close to Chinkiáng, where the great rapidity of the current, between a small island and the main, renders it impassable for ships, without the aid of powerful steamers or a strong breeze. These three points were feebly defended by a few guns. The governor-general's opinion was, that it was folly to offer resistance with these feeble means, and by his desire we find the magistrate of Kiángyin removing the guns from the first place, and the military officer there angrily complaining of the interference. The general of the Chinkiáng garrison succeeded in retaining his batteries at the other two places, being points so much nearer to himself.

The soldiery of Kiángsú had been in part drawn off to Chekiáng (one of its generals of division had been slain at Chusan the year before); they were scattered too at various posts, posts in themselves utterly indefensible,—in place of being drawn together at a few points of good defense. The approaches to Súchau were defended by vessels prepared for sinking at the moment of the enemy's approach: but the number of troops behind these (about 4000 in and around Súchau) was not deemed sufficient for the defense of the capital of a province, and earnest representations were sent to the emperor, and the gene-

ralissimo Yiking, to furnish more troops. A Kiángsí force of 2000 men was sent by Yiking from Chekiáng, of which 1000 proceeded to Nanking, and 1000 to Chinkiáng; 40 guns, and 100 jingalls, also, were brought with them. From Kwángsí 1000 men, too, are on their way, and they are ordered to Súchau. The general of the Nanking garrison likewise wrote for an increase of his force, requesting the generalissimo to send back a detachment of 800 of his men, which had been stationed on the banks of the Tsáungó, throughout the past winter. These were to have reinforced the Chinkiáng garrison, but on their arrival there, found orders to return at once to Nanking. He also requested the emperor to send his garrison an increase of 1000 Tartars from Sí-án on the western frontier. But this request was refused, on account of the distance; and he was told to do the best he could with the troops of the province. The brigadier commanding the naval force of Chinkiáng had been stationed at Kiángyin, and the force under his command was scattered between that place and Chinkiáng. The Tartar garrison of Chinkiáng, called by the emperor 1500, appears, by other documents, to have been reduced to 1200 disciplined fighting men, out of a total Tartar population according to oral information, of about 3000 adult males. To these a Tartar force from the Koko-nor, 400 strong, with 13 officers, was added. There were originally 18 pieces of ordnance, but eight of them were lost at Wúsung, and six more were placed in the small battery of Tung-má-tau, and there spiked. These particulars are derived from the returns rendered to Kíying and Ílípú. Besides the numbers here given, there was the city commandant's force of about 800 men,* and probably some recalled portions of the naval brigade, making a total within the walls of 2400 or 2600 men at arms, with about 1400 more of adult Tartars, who would naturally assist the others in opposing an escalade. The commander-in-chief of Húpe brought a reinforcement of 1000 men from that province, which was joined by a nearly equal number of Kiángsí troops sent from Chekiáng, besides 700 men under the joint commissioner Tsíshin, who also repaired from Chekiáng to Kiángsú. These encamped outside the walls.

The garrison of Nanking consisted of nearly 3000 men at arms, and of about an equal number of Chinese; (at this moment it is increased by the Húpe force that was at Chinkiáng previous to the 21st of July, and by other reinforcements gradually collecting.) The troops

* It appears that this force, the exact number of which was 835 men, was chiefly posted throughout the country: there were however, by addition of a portion of Tsíshin's force, or otherwise, not far from 2400 fighting men within the walls.

on the northern bank of the Yángtsz' kiáng have been wholly useless, the positions of defense occupied being all on the southern shore. Two thousand one hundred and fifty men from the departments north of the Yángtsz' kiáng were summoned to Súchau.

The reinforcements from different parts mentioned in the preceding details had not arrived, at the time when the departure of the English fleet from Wúsung was first reported. On the 29th of June, its departure from the mouth of the Wúsung river, and its anchorage outside, with the arrival of additional ships, (which had before been sailing northward,) and the detention of a number of merchant junks, was announced to the emperor. From the ambiguous character of the enemy's proceedings, it was supposed that he might be returning to Shánghái, to try if a more successful issue could be arrived at than before, when no booty was obtained (the brass guns, useful to himself, excepted); and from the seizure of junks, and plunder of the clothing of its crews, it was thought that to obtain an entrance, in a Chinese disguise, to the interior of the country, was intended. The loss of booty at Shánghái suggests to his majesty a new mode of resistance, that of strong walls with an empty country, and he commands that measures be speedily taken to repair the defences of Shánghái.

On the 29th and 30th of June, it is announced from Tsungming, that some of the enemy's ships are beginning to move about; and to attack that island, it is feared, is the object. Reports of the 1st and 2d of July show, however, that their destination is farther west, and that they are learning, in small boats, the depth of water. At length, on the 6th, 22 vessels move as far as to Cháng-án shá (the island of which Harvey Point is the western extreme); the following day, 26 follow them; and then some move on to the northwestward, while others yet remain there. Aroused by this intelligence, the high officers hasten to throw into the post of Ngópítsui stronger means of defense. The 9th of July brings the fleet to Lángshán, on the northern shore; but for reporting this, the officer on the southern shore is disgraced, and his disgrace announced to the people, in order that their minds may be quieted. The approach of the surveying squadron to Kiángyin is reported on the 10th, and that of the whole fleet on the 12th. At this time, the governor-general, after a conference with the high commissioner, Kíying, was in the neighborhood of Kiángyin, making arrangements for a vigorous resistance, with guns (which when the enemy approached, the magistrate, acting under his orders, removed,) as well as with stakes and sunken junks, and fire rafts. While his preparations were yet making, however, the steamers arrive,

passing through the shallow water on the north shore. He was the next day joined by the joint commissioner, Tsishin, who forthwith proceeded to Chinkiáng, and thither, after writing to the emperor, the governor-general also followed him: for Ngópítsui, the best defense of the Yángtsz' kiáng, had been harmlessly passed. On the 13th two steamers reached Chinshán, and met with a brave resistance, which drove them back, after they had fired without success a rocket and a couple of shot. But on the 14th the whole fleet arrived, the river was filled with white sails, and all further resistance was ineffectual. The brave defenders of these two batteries, here retired behind the hills, to tempt the enemy on shore; but he would not come, till after dusk, when he landed only under cover of the darkness to destroy the guns. On the 15th, the steamers again proceed in advance of the fleet, and Tungmátau also fell, the battery being destroyed by the vessel's fire, and three men being wounded, while *en revanche* they struck several times the steamers, and killed sundry of their men, the general Háiling himself looking on, from the north gate of Chinkiáng. On the 17th, other vessels came up to Kinshán; and on the 18th proceeded to stop the navigation of the river.

It was in the midst of these last events, that Tsíshin arrived to assist the general Háiling, with his advice. The governor-general arrived at Chinkiáng on the night of the 13th, but passed on immediately to Nanking on the evening of the 14th. The commander-in-chief of Húpe, with his reinforcement of 1000, arrived on the 16th. It was not till later, if at all, that a further reinforcement of 600 (out of 1000) Kiángsí men, dispatched on the 18th from Nanking, also arrived.

These reinforcements could afford, however, but little relief to the general Háiling, left alone in the midst of his difficulties to bear the brunt of the day,—deserted by the governor-general, and refused further help, as everything was required for the defense of Nanking. The fire vessels which the governor-general had left, too, under the charge of an officer of his own selection, and with special directions from himself, proved utter failures. Under these circumstances, the general shut the gates of the city, an act by which he incurred much ill feeling among the people, as he rendered it impossible for those within the walls to escape from the scene of action. In the midst of his perplexities, he wrote to the governor-general on the 18th, saying, "My force is indeed but feeble; of the commissariat office which you established, no person is present, nor is there any one, either at the district granary, or at the post station; the stores of grain and money

are inadequate; my official communications are cut off; and the north and south are effectually separated; so that even my dispatches to be forwarded to the throne, can be sent only by special messengers sent off express by myself. The number too of people within the city is very great, and, it is to be feared, will, from want of food, give rise to internal revolution."*

On the 20th, Háiling writes his last communication to the emperor. A dispatch from the governor-general had reached him detailing the aid he had afforded in fire rafts, reinforcements, &c., after quoting which, he exclaims, "At the receipt of this, your slave was much astonished. The governor-general reached Chinkiáng only on the evening of the 13th, he first gave his orders for the preparation of these fire rafts on the 14th, and the same evening he went on to Nanking; the next morning the foreign vessels came to Chinkiáng, and when they arrived nothing of the fire rafts was to be seen." After some further details of his measures of defense, and the strength of the united forces acting under and aiding him, he recurs to the refusal of his request some months before to have the river staked, and thus ends his last dispatch: "Now the whole fleet of the rebellious barbarians is approaching, ship quickly following ship. Your slave is under the banner of the Tartars, an hereditary servant of the crown. He, then, can do no otherwise than exert his whole heart and strength, in endeavors to repay a small fraction of the favors he has enjoyed from his government."—The day after this he fought bravely for many hours, and when he found his troops all routed, and the city committed to his charge fallen into the enemy's hands, he sat down in one of the public courts of his official house, and ordering fire to be set to it, remained there and perished in the flames. "And what else could he do?" is each Chinaman's remark; "he never could again see the emperor."

* It appears, from another document, that the intendant, lately appointed over the commissariat, the magistrate, and the officers of the post, fled on the 15th, but appeared again shortly after.

*Drawn up by* J. Robt. Morrison,
*Chinese secretary and interpreter.*

Art. III. *Observations on Traits of Chinese national character.* By a Correspondent.

If you ask some people what they think about the Chinese, they will tell you that they are a set of villains, to whom no quarter ought to be given; that they are the most infamous people in the world, and so degraded as to be below the level of the basest of mankind; that they have not one redeeming quality, and are the veriest reprobates to be met with. One person, who wished to distil all his opprobrium into one sentence, averred, 'that they were worse than the Greeks.' But ask the opinion of another, and he will tell you, that the sons of Hán are most excellent people; that they are honest and prompt in their dealings; anxious to oblige foreigners, industrious and nice in their habits; in short, a paragon among nations. Their government is paternal, and admits great liberty to the subject. Judging by own servant, he maintains that the people are well dressed; and looking at his coolie, he concludes that they are a well fed, stout and athletic race. The reason for this disparity of opinion must be sought in the different circumstances under which he sees the individuals with whom he is connected. It is not desirable to disseminate bitterness and hatred, and to rouse that spirit of hostility which can only be quenched in blood. If we expect too much from a pagan nation, we shall be disappointed; yet if we deny the existence of every good quality, we wrong the Chinese as a people.

The national virtues and vices of a son of Hán naturally take their impress from his circumstances. He is less the master of his movements than others are, and to a great degree, he spends his life in mental as well as bodily thralldom. As soon as he comes into the world, he is subject to rules, which are never dispensed with. If a boy, it is well and good, the father may undertake to rear his offspring; but a little girl, how lovely soever in appearance, sometimes runs the chance of being instantly drowned. We do not here refer alone to people that are pinched by poverty, but also to the better classes, who hate the trouble of educating a daughter. The remark made that such cases are rare is hardly founded on fact, though we have no idea of the proportion; it is true that infanticide is committed in the dark, for even a Chinese heart feels shame for such a crime. The extent of child murder can only be known to Him before whom darkness is light, but there is one circumstance which proves that

the practice is proportionately rare, the number of females in many districts is said to be greater than that of the males. Public opinion among the people revolts however at this sacrifice of life, and foundling-houses have been erected in cities and large towns, in which the unfortunate children are received after their birth, and maintained until they are twelve or fourteen years old. In a small city like Tinghái, there is a commodious house of this description, and our informant stated that more than 1000 children had been received into the institution since its erection, which was by the subscription of the citizens. Admitting, however, the validity of these palliative remarks, the indifference with which this detestable custom is regarded is a deep stain upon the national character.

As soon as the infant comes to understand instruction, he is initiated into the code of etiquette, both in regard to men as well as towards the gods. He is taught to bow, to fold his hands, and to kneel and prostrate himself in company with his parents; and hardly a festival is kept, where the lad does not accompany his parents to the temples and perform the ceremonies. The girls meanwhile learn female duties; they are also taught lessons of politeness and go through the whole process, unseen by strangers.

The forms thus early taught are of course not forgotten in old age, and a Chinese remains polite in his peculiar way to the last of his days. Two extremes, however, often meet in the character of an individual; he can be exceedingly complaisant, and then excessively rude; and the greater the polish of the man, the more glaring is the opposite extreme of his rudeness. When one sees a village clown in his ordinary walks of life, he can hardly suppose him capable of a compliment; but behold the same man on a holiday, dressed up in all imaginable finery, his head adorned with a court cap, and you will at once perceive that he has totally changed his nature; and now exhibits nothing but gentleness, courtesy, bows and compliments without end. We have seen a party of clodpoles of the villages assembled at a wedding, and sitting down to their meals like gentlefolk, performing all the ceremony that a grandee would observe, and behaving as if they had all their lives studied the art of pleasing. The next day, you see them again following their occupations in filthy raiment and utter disregard of the decencies of life. On new-year's day especially, the whole nation is absorbed in etiquette, the most expressive and fulsome compliments are mutually paid; none are rude, or forgetful of their places; none are backward in apparent humility and high estimation of others. The higher the rank in socie-

ly, the more constant the calls upon this artificial affability, until at tast all their motions are performed according to the code of rites. But if these over polite people are taken unawares,—if their passions are roused, their self-interest hurt, or their names defamed, they become coarser than the savage, and their behavior borders upon brutality.

True gentility is indeed a sure sign of civilization, but when etiquette becomes an object of life, and unmeaning compliments are substituted for the genuine feelings of the heart, the character of man is most materially deteriorated. Such in a great degree is the case with the Chinese. Taught to conceal their true sentiments, they dissemble, lie and prevaricate, look satisfied and gratified, when they feel displeased; and appear grave and imperturbable, when every passion is aroused. Falsehood becomes a system; and every body endeavors to overreach his neighbor.

If you listen to the language which persons hold with each other, you would infer, that they emulated each other in disinterestedness, and denied themselves comforts to oblige their neighbors. But take them at their word, and their countenance falls; they did not suppose you meant to take in earnest what they said. The terms they apply to each other partake of the same character; nothing is too self abasing in the appellations by which they designate themselves; no terms too high and honorable to be applied to their neighbors. The pronoun I, though written in English with a capital letter, is too high an assumption, and a truly polite man only uses the word when speaking to inferiors. The minds of the people being thus perverted by the repetition of unmeaning compliments, truth in all matters is constantly violated by the majority of the people. They are indeed a formal nation, but deceit and hypocrisy are great lineaments of their character.

There is another thralldom to which the people are subjected by their education. From the structure of the government, the sphere of an individual is much circumscribed. His thoughts, energies and exertions are limited, first by precept, and soon after by habit. Does he wish to become a scholar; he learns whatever the sages have bequeathed him. When a boy, he goes to school, memorizes the peerless classics, listens to the exhortations of Confucius, and moves in the circle of ideas therein marked out for him. Though the sages never intended to make man an antomaton, he becomes so by habit. Nothing is taught in the public schools besides the classics, and the literature of the country is based upon them. Would a

Chinese soar beyond the dull level of these acquirements, he soon discovers, that his countrymen detest such vague flights; nor indeed would they be able to appreciate them, even if one could be found able to enlarge the bounds of their knowledge. The general belief is, that whatever the ancients did not teach, is unworthy the attention of a son of Hán. The mind is therefore kept in subjection; it may not, and unaided, it cannot proceed farther than the prescribed limits, and must model all thoughts according to the orthodox canon. This blunts the faculties, and produces slavish submission to authority, without permitting the right of inquiry. Few as the ideas are that are communicated by this course of instruction, they are often not fully comprehended, and the words conveying them are mechanically repeated without much idea of the meaning. Thus there is strictly speaking no mental cultivation, and the yoke of submission to dogmatic precept is easily borne, as its pressnre is not felt by such callous minds.

Such is exactly the state in which a despotic government wishes its subjects to be. Control then becomes easy; the people are kept in awe, by working upon their prejudices, and where all minds are tutored in the same manner, the same measures will be equally applicable to the whole commonwealth. The emperors have always been anxious to uphold this acquiescence in what is written. The advantages accruing to the rulers are immeasurable, and with such subjects they can safely venture a little upon their endurance. A whole code of laws is therefore drawn up to suit this mental slavery. There is law upon law, and precept upon precept, regulations, edicts, proclamations, commands, and behests without end. They are calculated to restrain every action, and to make an immense people the puppets of their superiors. Though these laws often lie dormant, yet they are rigorously executed when it suits the sovereign pleasure of the rulers. So artfully is everything managed, that when they wish, the innocent feel most its crushing power, and, before they are aware, are hurried to ruin and doomed to suffer the most crying injustice. The myrmidons of the magistrates keep the people in constant terror, and as it were, pounce upon their victim with cunning wiliness. This is indeed a thralldom, for the fear of this arbitrary power paralizes their energies. Since it cannot be resisted by open force, the sufferers use corresponding craftiness to escape from its clutches, or to protect themselves against its assaults. To this we trace another cause for the deceitfulness of the Chinese character.

When we remember that the Chinese have no religious instruc-

tions, and are also without the fear of the only true God, and have no accountability to him in all their actions, we are by no means astonished that there is so much vice amongst them. In our own lands, there is a sense of honor, a dread of sinning against the rules of society, and above all the acknowledgment of the holy Gospel as a safe guide of conduct, together with the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit upon the heart—all of which prove a curb to the wicked, and in many instances hinder the outbreak of unbridled passions. In China such restraints are not known or very partially felt. Whatever does not attract the attention of government, may be and is committed without remorse or compromise of character. In judging therefore of this character, we must take into consideration the circumstances under which it is formed—this will help us to have more patience with the people, and it ought also to have a tendency to make us grateful for the privileges we enjoy as Christians.

If we glance at the female part of the community, we shall find somewhat in their character worthy of commendation. A woman spends most of her time at home, and if she belongs to the poorer class, there is the loom upon which she labors, or the needle which she plies; besides her more usual domestic duties. Ladies of wealth often spend a part of their time in embroidering and other fancy work. In their love of apparel, Chinese ladies are not a whit behind their sisters in the west; those of the poorest rank generally dress better and more decently than the men, and a right honorable lady's robes are magnificent in the extreme. There is no infringement of decency in their costume, for the garments encase the whole person, like a tortoise's shell; even the small feet are completely hid, for it would be a violation of female propriety to make a parade of this criterion of beauty. The majority of the sex, having received little or no education, have of course few resources of mental amusement; and those whose means elevate them above the necessity of manual labor, spend much of their time in a kind of busy idleness or a listless toying, far beneath the great end of their being. Many of them no doubt educate their children as well as they can, but girls are not expected to know much, and the boys are at a very early age withdrawn from their sway. Unceasing toil fills up the life of females in the lower walks of life.

As soon as they have arrived at womanhood, and usually long before, they are engaged in marriage, and as they cannot form alliances for themselves, this task devolves upon go-betweens, who are generally old women. Wherever there is an advantageous suitor, the

offers on the part of the ladies are numerous. Rich people, who have daughters only, seek out for worthy sons-in-law, and invite candidates for their hands from amongst whom they may choose. This custom is exhibited in the popular novel called *Yu Kiáu Li*, or The Two Cousins. When married, these become their adopted children. The marriage vows are well kept on the part of the woman, and proportionally loose on that of her lord. How lightly she may be held, how much soever she may suffer, as a general thing the wife remains faithful to her husband. Suicide is not uncommon, when the wife feels the brutal manners and treatment of her husband to be past endurance.

The Chinese are particular in avoiding connections with their relatives. Families of the same surname cannot legally marry, for they believe that the slightest degree of consanguinity deteriorates the race, and perpetuates, or give rise to hereditary disease. Their notions of beauty are indeed singular; a small foot, and a chalky complexion approaching to the ghastly, are regarded as essentials to females loveliness. A pensive, languid look, and a delicate silvery voice, are always attractive in their view.

Celibacy is of rare occurrence, and young men of all ranks marry as early as possible. If some of the poorer classes have no wives, it is owing to their having no money to buy one. The purchase money is paid in the shape of a dowry, and is looked upon as a sort of indemnity for the expense of bringing up the damsel. It is not looked upon as an actual purchase of the wife, however, but a kind of settlement upon the parents. Concubines and inferior wives are acquired by the actual transfer of money, and hold a rank between a wife and a servant. If widows have no grown up sons to cherish and support them, nor parents to control them, they can dispose of their own persons; yet it is disgraceful to marry a second time, and public opinion honors the chaste keeper of a widowed marriage.

The entire life of a Chinese is spent in amassing property. There are great incentives to untiring industry. Property is probably safer here than among any other Asiatic nation, and perhaps nowhere so subdivided. Entail is unknown, and though the eldest son may take the lion's share by main force, his younger brothers must divide with him. Thus the largest estates soon dwindle away, and the accumulation of enormous property is of rare occurrence. The mass of the people however are neither very rich nor degradedly poor, whatever be their occupation. No labor is wanting to extract as much from the soil as it will produce, and if agriculture fails, a man turns his attention to some-

thing else, and gets a living in a most extraordinary manner, especially in petty trading. The whole stock of some of these pedlers amounts perhaps to 10 cents, and with this capital a man perseveringly traffics day after day, gaining from 2 to 3 cents, and laying out his capital to the best advantage. If his exertions afford him rice, or at least sweet potatoes, he puts up with his lot; and if his gains cannot furnish two meals per day, he manages to do with one.

The sons of Hán are reckless about the means whereby to enrich themselves, and ingenious at devices. Amongst a nation of sharpers, however, it is no easy thing to over-reach another, and the deceivers are often repaid in their own coin. A Chinese is ever mindful of the end he has in view. Reverses do not damp his ardor, nor disappointments paralize his exertions, in pursuit of wealth. After losing again and again, he attempts anew to recruit his finances, and sustains the rude blasts of fortune, or the entire destruction of his darling hopes without despair. This has converted the whole celestial empire into a large house of industry, where the god of riches sits enthroned, and leads the whole household at his will. Industry and a spirit of enterprise are indeed ornaments to any nation, but when all its energies are absorbed in the acquisition of worldly gear, the nobler feelings are blunted, and man becomes a sordid animal, indifferent about the sufferings of his fellow creatures, and concentrating all his thoughts upon himself. How much less guilty, however, are the Chinese in following the chief good they know, than other slaves of Mammon who hold his muck-rake so firmly, when higher treasures are offered for their acceptance on high! This extreme selfishness however is counteracted by a large degree of affection for parents, brothers and other relatives; and extends even to members of the same clan. A true Chinese will stand by his own flesh and blood to the last, and sacrifice a great deal in their behalf. He is to his kin a friend in trouble, a devoted adherent to his kinsman, and his condoling protector under sufferings. Palliating his crimes and excusing his misdeeds, he will not allow any stain upon his memory, nor suffer injury to be inflicted upon him with impunity. This feeling divides society into small communities or clans, who often stand in hostile attitude to each other, though they are united amongst themselves.

We meet the extremes of intense feeling and apathetic indifference, of cheerfulness and sullenness amongst the Chinese. If grief takes full possession of his heart, he is inconsolable, he raves like a madman, beats his breast, tears his hair, and utters piercing lamentations; but the causes of such outrageous sorrow must be weighty, and the suffer-

ings keen to make him lose the general equanimity of his character. Attempts are made to counterfeit this despair, especially at burials, or under great bereavements. Wrath is not a passion, that sways a Chinese mind, for by effort he dissembles or suppresses his emotion. But on the other hand he is not prone to revenge, and will put up with injuries, that would make the blood of other people boil, and urge a Malay to deeds of deadly hostility. Gratitude however is not a leading feature of his character, though it is by no means unknown, and we have heard of well authenticated instances of grateful remembrance and requital of kindness.

---

ART. IV. *Kiáu Ping Siú Chi, or The Soldier's Manual.* Reviewed by G. TRADESCANT LAY, interpreter to sir Henry Pottinger's special mission.

THIS is a little work that I met with in a Tartar dwelling at Chápú, buried among books, papers, and the scattered fragments of household stuff. No date is prefixed, but it is apparently a modern performance. The style is copious without ill-considered and inflated sentences, and by presenting many phrases that have a direct reference to what is practical, it helps the reader to a clear and accurate notion of several words, which in the present state of Chinese lexicography are allowed to roam at large in the region of indefinables. As two or three engagements are fresh in my recollection, and there is a prospect of witnessing several more before this war is at a close, I have read this little work with pleasure, and not without profit. Its perusal has sharpened my curiosity, and at the same time confirmed the common opinion, that everything done in China, whatever may be its merits or defects, is planned according the laws of a special system, and executed in conformity with preëstablished rules.

Without further preamble, we will proceed to give a concise view of the little book before us. In the first section, the commissary is instructed to provide trustworthy *colones*, or camp-followers, and to license them by express nomination, no soldier being allowed to have his own follower. Carts, horses, and waggons, are in like manner to be considered as public property. In passing through the territory of any civil magistrate, the value of a thrum of silk or a flue of down

must not be taken. If any annoyance is given, so that persons are stripped of their property, the commander, in conjunction with the civil magistrate, is bound to punish such offenses. It is the duty of the commanding officers to march in front, of the commissaries to follow in the rear and bring up and chastise the laggers. The officers are cautioned against exhausting the strength of their men by long marches, and are told that gentleness and moderation beget respect and insure obedience. When on a march, the horse soldiers are directed to go before, the foot soldiers to follow with the baggage in their rear. A map or statement of the cities and camps before and behind should be drawn up for the information of all. It was in conformity with this rule that maps and plans were in the possession of the officers at the pass of Chángtsz' ling, a few miles from Tsz'kí. The companies are directed to start together, that in case the army fall in with ambuscades, the companies in the van may with greater ease proceed to cut off the retreat of enemy, while the companies *en face*, or the wing, advance to attack them in the front, and the others to help and cover the companies which are ahead. On such occasions, the veterans are admonished to act in concert and to aid each other. This section winds up like all those that follow it, by ordaining that all cases of delinquency be rigidly investigated, and punished according to the nature of their guilt.

In the second section, advice is given about the construction of a bridge, to be followed when an army on its route encounters a canal, and neither bridge nor boat are at hand to convey it over. Reeds, bundles of straw, and planks are suggested as things likely to be within reach, and by help of which a temporary bridge or raft may be easily constructed. When it is necessary to encamp in the neighborhood of high hills and thick woods, measures should be taken to ascertain whether the enemy be not posted in their recesses. For this purpose the light companies should advance before, taking care that the more able soldiers be not left too far behind, lest the ambuscades of the enemy should sally from their hiding places and carry off the baggage. It is deemed necessary to explore every part, and to be on your guard at every point, but not do this with anxiety. If the road diverges, the more intelligent among the villagers should be questioned carefully. Spontaneous information about the road should not be credited, since it may be the interest of the informers to deceive. Counsel like that contained in the last sentence might seem too obvious to need inculcation, but as much may be won or lost by correct or incorrect intelligence, interpreters here find it necessary not only

to report what they hear, but to sift it to the bottom before they can venture to recommend it as the ground of any important measure.

The third section contains some directions about an encampment. Each company, consisting of a hundred men, is ordered to march by its own encampment, and at night to dig a trench of a certain depth and throw up a rampart; that is, to use the *fossa* and *vallum* of the Romans as a means of defense against assaults.

On the outside of the trench, *stag-horns* are to be planted. By which term I suppose an *abattis* or a *chevaux-de-frise* is meant, or some other contrivance for obstructing the path of the assailants, for stag-horns are in China used as a specific in pulmonary complaints, and are consequently too expensive for such a purpose. This very useful advice about the construction of a camp is but slightly attended to by the Chinese soldiers now, since, we have not met with more than a breastwork of bamboo hurdles as at Tsz'kí and Chángtsz'ling, or a low rampart and a shallow trench as at Chápú — in all three instances, bulwarks by far too inconsiderable to be of any use against any western assailants. It is further thought necessary to collect a great many stones, and to pile them up in heaps at the distance of three or four feet from each other, and to prepare many blow-tubes and fire balls. These stones are, I apprehend, to be dropped upon the heads of such as should attempt to storm the camp. The blow-tubes, or as the Malays call them *sumpitan*, and the fire-balls are destined to answer the same purpose. Soldiers are ordered to keep watch by turns, and not to take up their stations too far from each other. Each tent is to be pitched at least more than three feet from the foot of the rampart, and to contain five soldiers. All the military weapons should be laid down by the person of each soldier, who must not be allowed to throw off his clothes and boots at night. The men should sleep upon their bow-cases instead of pillows. If the enemy approaches, the sentinel should twang his bow-string as a signal. Men must be expected to have light slumbers, when the mere sound of a vibrating bow-string is thought sufficient to break the thread of a laboring man's night visions. Each night the sentries must be set so that each soldier keeps his watch in his turn. They are placed to look out, and to give the watchword in a loud tone. Sleep is not tolerated; if men are tired or drowsy they should be relieved. Soldiers should speak to each other in a low tone of voice lest they should create alarm. This order is not superfluous, as Chinese talk very loud, especially when a little excited by the nature of the subject under discussion. Great care should be taken of the fire and lights, especially in

a season of wind and rain. This last rule seems to have some reference to superstitious feelings, as if the presence of fire and lights had the effect of keeping any adverse god out of the camp.

When the camp communicates with the habitations of people, a severe control should be exercised over the soldiers to keep them within the bounds of good order, and from committing excesses to the injury of others. To guard against disorderly conduct on the outside of the camp, and mutinous within, soldiers belonging to the green flag, in conjunction with half belonging to the black flag, are appointed to act as constables. These are expected to find out the seeds of rebellion, and if there any plots and cabals to discover them in the bud, and thus prevent a great deal of mischief. Smoking, drinking and gaming are strictly forbidden. Idling about the door of the camp, noise and uproar are in like manner proscribed, as things incompatible with good order and promptitude in the discharge of duty.

In the fourth section, some observations occur in reference to the use of the kettle-drum and the flags, which the writer calls the eyes and ears of the soldier, as each company musters under a flag of some peculiar color. This rule forms the basis of discipline and tactics among the Chinese, and would answer as well as a similar one among the ancient Romans, had the former the same courage and the same confidence in the firmness of their officers. The voice of man communicating orders should not be heard, nor any idle movements permitted, lest the equilibrium of the soldier's resolution should be disturbed. Four or five able men are appointed to take care of the standard, and by turns to carry it when the bearer is tired. The expression which is met with in Is. x. 18, "as when a standard-bearer fainteth," and the ebbings and flowings of success among the Israelites as Moses reared or let fall his hands, had doubtless allusion to the effect which the waving or dropping of a flag had upon the minds of soldiers, while engaged in a combat. When the drum sounds aloud, continues our author, the soldiers are to advance with intrepidity, though fire and water should be before them; when by a soft murmuring it commands a retreat, though the road were filled with gold and silver, the soldiers are not permitted to set their eyes upon it, or to look at each other with a wish to take a share for themselves.

In the fifth section, the soldier is enjoined to carry his arms when on a march, and not trust them in the hands of camp followers, lest they should be lost. The powder is to be lain in a wide empty space, and men appointed to take care of it, lest it should be injured by dampness, or exploded by candles. Each soldier is expected to have his number

and be in readiness to take his place as sentinel. It is recommended that the string which serves instead of a flint in the match-lock should be boiled for a long time to remove the sap, as it is made of thin bark 'laid up' like a piece of common string. After this process is complete, it should be wiped and dried thoroughly by exposing it to the sun. In consequence of this treatment a length, equal to that of the hair in a Chinese pencil, will be sufficient to ignite the priming powder ten times in succession. If it will do this it is reckoned good, and may be relied upon. The author is aware, that unless a ball fits the bore of a piece, it will not hit the mark; he directs therefore that the soldiers should try their balls beforehand. Swords, spears, bows and arrows are all to be kept in readiness against the approach of an enemy. In a subsequent section we shall find the particular office assigned to each of these weapons.

In the sixth section, the horses are commended to the attention of the soldier, who is ordered to treat them with feeling, and to hire horse-keepers, whose business it is to supply them with water and herbage. If a horse be too fat he should be allowed to rest awhile, if he be lean and poor care should be taken to put him in good condition. At night they should be watched lest they stray. When a well is dug, they should not be allowed to drink muddy waters, nor to drink out of their turn. The officers are expected to see these regulations properly enforced.

In the seventh section, it is suggested that the persons employed as camp-followers should be steady men, and that on a march they should not be separated far from the principal servants of the camp.

In the eighth section, the acclivities and summits of hill are mentioned as proper for an encampment, that soldiers may be stationed to lookout with the view of anticipating danger, and taking advantage of the enemy. For though the advantage should be small it is worth contending for. A spot abounding in water and grass should be selected, to avoid the evils of an empty cupboard. The camp should not be planted too near a stream descending from steep hills, lest the enemy should resort to the expedient of laying it under water. Soldiers are also cautioned against an inconsiderate use of water and herbage, as they are very valuable. To insure a judicious issue of these essentials, and to avoid disputes, a proper officer should be appointed to take charge of the spring.

In the ninth section, it is recommended that the soldiers belonging to one encampment on a march should not go wider apart from those pertaining to the other than seven or eight *li*, or about two miles.

At night they should select some covert, and station sober men as sentinels, to look out and see whether all be quiet abroad, and secretly report what the enemy is doing. Alarm, confusion, and hurry are forbidden, and the watchman is to possess the nice art of so modulating his voice as to make himself heard without much noise, as a loud summons, as well as a gentle whisper, chills the heart of a soldier. The writer seems to be well aware, that a Chinaman's courage comes on him in fits like an intermittent fever, and may be in the cold stage when ardor and energy are most needed, and therefore he insists upon the propriety of setting a watch to keep them from desertion during the night. This watch should consist of the most trusty men, who are commanded to light fires upon hillocks when near at hand with the view of detecting deserters, and giving timely notice that they may be pursued and taken. Every night the names of all the soldiers should be called over, and the sentinels directed to hail every one within and without the camp; while officers are required to set on foot such investigation as will lead them to find out any negligence or dereliction of duty in this respect.

The tenth section advises that men of established character should be sent in groups varying between three and five in number from the camp, with directions to take three or four different routes towards the quarters of the enemy, to ascertain what is going forward and to pry into his secrets. These spies are to visit the enemy under the color of merchants, or even to feign themselves willing to become partners with him, and thus to gain access to his haunts. It should be remarked that in this section and in several others, the word thief and enemy are used as synonimous terms. So far are the Chinese from supposing that there is a nation beside their own, which has any wrongs that demand redress, or any rights that ought to be insisted on. Sentiments which might have had some plausible excuse, while surrounding tribes were rude and unlettered, but deserve no indulgence when for many years the arts and discoveries of western nations have been bearing upon them in all their august and varied magnificence. But we had forgotten the spies. These are commanded minutely to inform themselves as to the *defenses*, *courage*, and *intelligence* of the enemy. They are instructed to scrutinize everything they hear and see to the utmost, that they may discriminate truth from error. The result of their inquiries they are not to report hastily, but make out a distinct statement on their return to the camp. All questions arising out of such a statement are to be asked in private, not in the presence of the soldiers generally, lest by premature disclosures the objects of

such inquiries should be defeated. All want of caution in this respect must be subject to serious notice.

This section is important because it teaches us, that it is one of the *stratgemata* or military manœuvres of the Chinese to send spies into the enemy's camp, who by professing themselves to the "true men" gain opportunities not only of scanning his resources, but of probing his heart, and thus learning how far fear, hope, or resolution predominate.

The eleventh section supposes that the enemy is in sight, and if the spot be level, directs that the soldiers should boldly hasten to their posts, and follow their respective companies in battle array. The action opens by a fire from the large guns, or ginjalls, and then the matchlocks. And as the enemy draws near, bows and long spears are put in requisition. Each man is to keep his rank and stand at the distance of fourteen inches from his companion. The cavalry is to be divided into two brigades in resemblance to the Roman *alæ* or wings. If the enemy advances close up, a vigorous fire should be kept up, since the greater the number and the closer the order, the more destructive is a discharge of cannon and musquetry. If the enemy's scouts are seen here and there, and make their appearance suddenly, it is plain that his main body is at a distance, that it is following slowly, is a regular army, and that the aim of these scouts in going before is to find out the road, and to commit any mischief that may come in their way. In this case, when these scouts or advanced guard approach, the musketeers, bowmen and horse are ordered to advance, and after one discharge of their missiles to retreat slowly toward the camp—not at once, but at several periods. This movement is to be followed by a discharge from the artillery and four rounds of musketry. And then while the view of the enemy is intercepted by smoke, the spearmen are sent forth to explore, to be presently after succeeded by the bowmen. If after all these manœuvres and assaults, the foe is not driven back, recourse must be had to the great guns, with an implied certainty that the artillery would be sufficient, if stoutly plied, to foil and disorganize any body that might advance in front of it, for the horse are ordered to pursue in two brigades, to stop the retreat of the vanquished, and cut them to pieces if a fair position can be found. The fallacy of this postulatum, that no soldier will go up to a cannon's mouth has been shown in many of the late rencontres to the consternation of its inventors, who see themselves in a moment bereft of the main stay of their military tact, their darling principle of inductive wisdom and good generalship.

The twelfth section notices the different situations in which an enemy may be posted. If it be a hill, bold men should be chosen to climb it; if it be a low place, stones should be tumbled upon the heads of the enemy. If they can be attacked before and behind, their rout and confusion are deemed inevitable, so much emphasis is there laid upon this very simple and obvious manœuvre. The disorder would be increased, the overthrow rendered more complete, as the writer thinks, if the flanks of the enemy were assailed at the same time, and the assault take place in the night, and be further accompanied by a display of fire. If the enemy has gained possession of a place well fortified by nature, the soldiers are not to attack it rashly, but resort to stratagem, lest by relying upon their courage they should incur great loss. In this case they should resort to stratagem, and endeavor to act in concert with each other. What these stratagems are, the writer does not tell us, but adds that if by them the enemy be disloged and beaten, they should be destroyed root and branch. He then suggests, after another cautionary hint, that it may be possible to starve them out, in which case the soldiers should watch for their retreat, throwing out valuable things as baits to amuse them. The author closes the section by again adverting to the mischiefs that would result by soldiers attacking the enemy in a desultory manner, and enjoins upon officers the duty of inculcating this lesson from time to time.

The thirteenth section supposes that the enemy may be so strongly posted as not to be easily dislodged, or so strong as not to be overcome. When this happens, the soldiers are advised to retreat slowly and in good order, lest the whole force of the enemy, seizing the advantage of their retreat, should pursue and harass their rear. It is a good practice, says the writer, to get a plan of the country, and to leave ambushes in convenient spots, that as the enemy approaches they may suddenly spring up and assault them, and thus secure the means of gaining a victory. But if these ambuscades are themselves surprised and rendered useless, and providence seems to point out that it is time to retire, the guns and bows should be well used, and well regulated; companies should be left behind; and if the enemy is pursuing to turn round and attack them. If the enemy retires, they should be pursued calmly; but if advancing they must be assaulted, the companies mutually assisting each other. If the position of the enemy be a fortified city, the troops must wait till they retire.

The fourteenth section adverts to the propriety of a nice attention to rewards and punishments, and tells us that merit cannot be hid from the ears and eyes of all the army. Some must be the witnesses

of distinguished merit, from whom the officers may learn the truth, and thus, by a judicious distribution of praise and censure, lay hold on the fundamental principle, the moving cause of victory. If officers are found applauding without justice, they are to be punished severely.

The fifteenth section condemns the practice of appropriating the bravest men to strengthen the body-guard of an officer, for the mere purposes of personal security, as it is derogatory to the dignity of the army, and destroys the confidence of the soldiers.

In the sixteenth section it is remarked, that if a soldier would rout the enemy, he must encourage himself into a noble spirit of daring, and then he may expect to triumph. But if he regards his own person when he meets with a strong enemy, he will quickly retire, the enemy taking advantage of his timidity will chase him and great loss will be sustained. It behooves a soldier to understand that by advancing and not by retreating death is avoided, and that he *who seeks to save his life shall lose it.* And thus a man who retreats may deem himself very lucky if the enemy does not pursue and kill him. "It is an acknowledged law," adds the writer, "and deserves to be considered as an unalterable practice, that he who most courageously advances foremost should be entitled to be highest rewards, with the further consideration that honor and dishonor would not be limited to himself, but extend as an heirloom to his latest posterity." It is a sentiment which Xenophon has somewhere put in the mouth of Cyrus, that there is more jeopardy in seeking to flee from danger than there is instantly facing it. In matters pertaining to the kingdom of heaven, dangers lessen as decision increases, and he who is fain to relinquish the prospects of a better world lest he should incur the frowns of this, will lose all those praises which firmness of character is wont to receive, the testimony of a good conscience, and the approving smiles of the Deity.

In the seventeenth section, soldiers are lessoned in the art and uses of patience, if it should happen that on a march there be a straitness of provisions and water. In such circumstances they are told to keep quiet and forbear murmuring and complaining, while the officers are commanded to use every effort that policy can devise to save their troops from starving. If complaints are made about the insufficiency of the allowances, inquiries should be made as to whether the complaint be well founded or otherwise. If they are just, a remedy must be provided if possible; if they are futile or imaginary, the complainants must be severely punished, that the offender may be sorry for his faults, and know how to conduct himself prudently for the future. And

thus whether a soldier is endeavoring to obtain the relief he wants, or whether he is about killing an enemy, that he may enrich himself with spoil, or sharing in danger for the sake of rest, he should do nothing with the rashness of an over-eager haste. It is incumbent upon officers to impress this upon the minds of their men from time to time, that all may know and fullfil their duty.

The eighteenth section winds up the book by reminding the soldier that he is bound to expend his strength for his country and his home. And if he should meet with a commissary who is not just and moderate, it is his duty nevertheless to maintain his own part, and not seek to gratify his desires by acts of disobedience. This the commanding officer ought to know, and to explain to his men by line upon line, precept upon precept. If an inferior officer be a sharper, how it is possible long to avert ruin? If a soldier has any moral crookedness in his nature, it is his duty to make it straight. If a man is moved beyond bounds, and angry without reason, he will be guilty of a great crime. Soldiers that garrison a city are placed there for the defense of their country and their homes, and ought to quash their enmities, and be civil and obliging towards one another. A daring spirit is to be used against an enemy alone. But if, instead of social habits, he delights in feuds and brawls, he must be put down by a strict execution of the law. It is the bounden duty of an officer beforehand to look into such matters and administer proper cautions.

---

Art. V. *Dispatches of their excellencies lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough,* G. C. B., *and rear-admiral sir William Parker,* K. C. B., *relating to the repulse of the Chinese at Tsz'ki and vicinity, March 15th,* 1842.

Head-quarters, Ningpó, March 19th, 1842.

My Lord,—I have the gratification to inform your lordship of the total discomfiture, and precipitate retreat of that portion of commissioner Yiking's force, which had been sent forward to exterminate us, and I feel most thankful to say, with wonderfully small loss on our part.

My letter of the 11th will have informed your lordship of the attacks on this city and Chinhái, on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th. I deemed it right promptly to follow up these successful repulses, taking the attacking columns in detail, and understanding that general Yü Púyun was advancing from Funghwá with from 6 to 7,000 men, I moved out to meet him on the 13th, with 600 men of the 18th and 19th regiments, and Madras artillery, with 2 guns and

50 sappers, flanked by the Sesostris steamer, which moved up the river parallel with our route, having on board three companies of the 26th, and a small body of seamen and marines. Until I reached the village Litso, about 7 miles from hence, where I understood the enemy had been posted on the 12th, I could obtain no satisfactory information of his movements; but I had the mortification to find on my arrival, that the Chinese had retreated over the hills the preceding night, apparently moving on Shauhing.

Having thus got rid of this column, although not in the way I could have wished, and being joined by sir William Parker, who on his arrival from Táshán, with the zeal for which he is so conspicuous, at once followed me up the river with the two small steamers, bringing with him 250 marines and a party of seamen, I determined upon moving on Tsz'kí, where I was informed, that the Chinese were in considerable force under generals Twan Yung, Yang and Choo. It was reported that they had two intrenched camps on the Segaon hills, about half a mile north of Tsz'kí; that several guns had been placed on the walls and at the gateways, and large stores of provisions laid up for the army in the city, and that 7 miles northeast of these encampments, another force from 5 to 6,000 men, under commissioner Wun, with the military chest, was posted in a fortified camp in the hills at the Chángkí pass.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras artillery with 4 eight-pounder guns, | 84 |
| 18th Royal Irish, | 201 |
| 26th Cameronians | 156 |
| 49th Regiment, | 305 |
| Rifles, 36th N. I. | 54 |
| Sappers | 66 |
| | 865 |

The necessary arrangements havings been made with rear-admiral sir William Parker, the troops named in the margin were all embarked by 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, on board the steamers Queen, Nemesis, and Phlegethon. Sir Wm. Parker placed at my disposal 350 seamen and marines, making up about 1,200 bayonets. At 12 o'clock, this force was landed about 4 miles from Tsz'kí, from whence we had a perfect view of the enemy's encampments, and I immediately pushed forward on the city. I feel it right here to observe, that sir William Parker accompanied me throughout the operations I am about to detail, and from his sound judgment and excellent arrangements, I received the most valuable assistance.

Upon our approaching Tsz'kí, and occupying a hill which commands the southern face of the walls, and the south gate, the Chinese fired all the guns and ginjals they had for the defence of this gate, but with so little effect, and at so great a distance, that it led me to believe that they (most unaccountably) did not propose to defend the city, and I was confirmed in this conclusion by observing that the ramparts nearest us were unoccupied, while the Segaon hills, at the opposite side of the town, on which were their encampments, appeared crowded with troops. Lieutenant-colonel Montgomerie having, with his usual promptitude, brought up his guns, I determined at once to take the city by storm, pass through to the north gate, there reunite my force, and carry the enemy's encampments. I was led to this line of operation by the conclusion before mentioned, that the Chinese did not mean to defend the city, as well as with a view to expedite the attack on the heights, as it would otherwise have been necessary (to provide for the possible case of the enemy's being in force within the walls) to make a detour out of range through the paddy fields; but my principal object was, to prevent the enemy from falling back on the city when driven from the hills.

In furtherance of these views, I directed the naval brigade, with a party of sappers, covered by the guns and the Madras rifles, if opposed, to escalade the walls in my front, assemble on the ramparts, and move along them to the north gate. The 49th I instructed to move on the south gate, blow it open, and join the naval brigade on the ramparts. I had previously ordered the 18th to dislodge a body of the enemy that occupied a hill to the northeast of the city, after which they were to move round the walls, out of ginjal range, and threaten the north gate. Should the naval brigade and 49th meet with opposition, the 26th were placed in reserve, and were directed to move with, and protect the guns.

A few minutes placed the naval brigade on the walls unopposed, and the whole promptly formed on the ramparts. The Royal Irish meanwhile dispersed the enemy in their front, and rapidly moved on to the north gate. I accompanied the 49th, but finding that the bridge over the canal, close to the south gate, was destroyed, and that it would take some time to replace it, the corps passed along a canal under the walls, and I directed the naval brigade to move parallel with it upon the ramparts. The whole force thus soon arrived at the place of assembly, the north gate.

The city of Tsz'kí is surrounded on three sides with precipitous hills, and the north gate is on a low spur of one of these hills, which terminates in an eminence within the walls. At the northwestern extremity of a range of high hills, being a branch of the mountains that skirt the coast, are the Segaon or Siguen hills, on which were the encampments: both were of considerable extent, and the natural difficulties of the position strengthened by abattis. These camps, which as well as the summits of the hills beyond them, were thickly occupied, were within long range of the walls, the intervening space being a tract of paddy fields, with a few scattered houses. I at once perceived that the position was faulty, as the hills on our right commanded their left, while their left commanded their right, and I made my dispositions accordingly. The 18th with a rifle company, and 36th Madras native infantry, were ordered to move up a ravine and occupy a hill to the left of the position. The naval brigade was instructed to move under the walls, and occupy two rather large buildings in front of the right encampment, making a lodgment under cover ready to rush forward, when the 18th should reach the summit and turn the enemy's left. With the 49th I proposed to attack at the same moment the largest encampment in my front, my great object being to make a simultaneous attack with the three columns, pushing the 18th down in rear, while the naval brigade should cut off all communication with the city. So rapid were our movements that only one gun could be brought up, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of lieutenant-colonel Montgomerie, who dashed the guns into the canal, and entered the city by a water gate. This gun was ably brought up, and did good execution under the direction of captain Moore of the Madras artillery, who with his party merits great praise for their extraordinary exertions in dragging it through paddy fields and across canals.

The steepness of the mountain gorge, by which the Royal Irish and rifles ascended, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of their advance, occupied more time in surmounting than I anticipated; and finding that the naval brigade might probably suffer more by the delay than in an immediate attack, and that the enemy appeared to gain confidence by this delay, I ordered the advance to be sounded, when the 49th, with their accustomed spirit, rushed up the hill, overcoming all op-

position, and crowning its height within a few minutes, driving everything before them. From this height it afforded me no small satisfaction to witness the spirited rush of the advance of the marine brigade led by their gallant chief (I am persuaded sir William Parker will excuse this expression of my admiration), who was ably supported by captain Bourchier, commanding the naval brigade; captain Richards of H. M. ship Cornwallis and commander Watson of H. M. ship Modeste, commanding the seamen battalion. The whole brigade soon reached the summit, carrying the enemy's works. At the moment when the admiral had nearly gained the height, I perceived a large body of Chinese ascending the back of the hill which he was attacking, apparently ignorant of the conjoint attack, and I directed major Gough, deputy quarter-master general, to push forward with the grenadiers of the 49th, supported by a battalion company, to cut off their retreat. The carnage at the foot of this hill was extraordinarily great; the 49th in rear, and the naval brigade in front, almost annihilated this body, while the remainder of the 49th pressed the retiring enemy (I cannot say his columns), as the whole plain was covered with the dispersed and flying foe. The 18th and rifles finding that they were too late to participate in the attack on the encampments, rapidly dashed into the plain and cut off the Chinese from their only safe retreat on the Chángkí pass, killing numbers; and one company under lieutenant Bernard followed up the pursuit for several miles towards Yüyáu. The 26th Cameronians, having left one company to protect the guns, pressed forward into the plain, and joined in the pursuit. It was 8 o'clock before the force re-assembled, when we occupied the enemy's encampment, where the men found ample bedding and comforts.

Sir William Parker has brought to my notice, in addition to the captains of the navy I have already named, the spirited conduct of lieut. Charles E. Tenant (flag lieut.); lieut. George Elliot (slightly wounded); Mr. George H. Hodgson, mate (also slightly wounded in a personal rencontre with a Chinese); Mr. Wm. Bowden, volunteer 1st class, and Mr. Henry D. C. Cunningham, secretary's clerk, all of H. M.'s ship Cornwallis; also of lieut. Harriott, Royal Marines of H. M. ship Blonde The admiral also noticed (and it came under my own observation), the judicious and well directed fire of rockets by a party under lieutenant James Fitzjames, and Mr. Charles Keats Jackson, mate, both of H. M.'s ship Cornwallis. These officers accompanied sir William Parker with the advance. Lieutenant A. J. B. Hambly of the Royal Marines was severely wounded at the head of his company in the advance to the hill.

I cannot too strongly express my entire approbation of the enthusiastic manner in which the whole force maintained their character. Our loss, under Divine protection, was wonderfully small, but the enemy's troops stood well and disputed the hills, until in many instances our officers and men came into personal contact with them.

The conduct of the 49th came more under my personal observation, and I witnessed with great satisfaction the zealous exertions of captain Reynolds (wounded); lieutenant and adjutant Brown, lieuts. Ramsay and Mitchell of the grenadier company; lieut. Lane (whose left arm was amputated on the field); and lieut. Montgomery (severely wounded in the thigh). I must also mention with much approbation the conduct of brevet captain Balfour of the Madras artillery. I almost feel it invidious to name these officers, when I am conscious that every individual zealously did his duty; but as their conduct came under my own eye, I consider it a duty to express my sense of approval.

The exact strength of the enemy I can hardly estimate, as various accounts give it from 7 to 10,000 men. I conceive it to have been about 8,000 men; they were the élite of the Chinese army, including 500 of the imperial body guard, remarkably fine men; the Kánsu troops from the frontiers of Túrkistan, a strong and muscular race accustomed to border warfare, and reputed by the Chinese invincible; and the Shánsí troops, for whose arrival Yiking gave out that he had delayed his attack. Their loss must have been very great, not less than a thousand were killed upon the field or in the pursuit, and drowned in the canals; a great proportion of officers fell. These troops not having before met the English, apprehended, I presume, that we should give no quarter; and although the officers and men showed great forbearance, calling to the Chinese to surrender, very few prisoners were taken. We have, however, three officers, two from Kánsu, and one a lieutenant of the imperial body guard.

Fatigue parties from the several corps, together with the available native followers, were occupied in collecting guns, ginjals, and matchlocks, left in camp or thrown away during the flight, until 12 o'clock of the 16th, when I set fire to the encampments, and to the several houses that the Chinese had occupied as arsenals. At daylight in the morning, I had sent into the town to open the grain magazines to the populace, which eagerly flocked to them, and upon visiting them next morning, I found they had been completely emptied. From these and other causes, I could not commence my march before half past twelve o'clock, when the column moved for the Chángkí pass, which I determined to carry, in order to destroy this, as I understood, formidable position, and capture the treasure chest. After a rapid march of three hours we reached the base of the hills under the pass. The position appeared remarkably strong, indeed almost impracticable from the front, as the hills are lofty and exceedingly steep, and the summits of the ridges were strongly intrenched. But here again, as at Segaon, I perceived that the position could be turned, and I at once directed the Royal Irish to ascend the hills on the left of the position, while I moved with the 26th Cameronians and 49th, supported by the naval brigade, and occupied a wooded spur which directly led up to the left of the encampment. On reaching the summit of this spur, I found that the enemy had retreated, taking with him his guns, and I regret to say, his treasure; but a considerable quantity of good bread was discovered, also some ammunition. We halted for a couple of hours, and as there was not sufficient cover for all the troops, the works were set fire to, together with the magazine and a large joss house where the officers resided. The column returned to Tsz'kí, which we did not reach until nine o'clock that night; all the villages in the neighborhood of our route were apparently deserted by the inhabitants; but I am happy to say, in no one instance was a house entered on our line of march, along which no trace was left betokening a movement of troops through a hostile country. Indeed, with the exception of a very few killed in houses, where the Chinese troops sought refuge the preceding day, I did not see amid the slain one individual that was not habited as a soldier, which, as the peasantry were in many instances intermingled with the fugitives, goes far to show the forbearance and discrimination of our men even in the heat of pursuit.

On the 17th, I returned with the whole force to Ningpo, with the exception of two companies of the 26th, which I sent under captain Strange, accompanied by capt. Pears, direct to Chinhái, with a view to ascertain the fact of a canal communication between that place and Tsz'kí, and to clear the country of any

straggling parties of the enemy. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and the detachment rejoined me here on the 18th.

Permit me now to bring to your lordship's favorable notice the several officers commanding corps who were most zealous in executing and even in anticipating my wishes; viz., captain Bourchier, commanding the naval brigade; lieutenant-colonel Morris, commanding 49th regt.; lieut.-colonel Pratt, commanding 26th regt.; major Tomlinson, commanding 18th regt.; commander Watson, R. N., commanding the seamen; captain Uniacke, commanding Royal Marines; and capt. Simpson, commanding Rifles 36th Madras native infantry. From lt.-col. Montgomerie, commanding the artillery, and captain Pears, commanding engineers, I received the most zealous support.

I am greatly indebted to lieut.-col. Mountain, deputy adjutant general, and major Gough, deputy quarter master general, for their valuable assistance; and I feel much obliged to lieut.-col. Hawkins, deputy commissary general, and major Moore, judge advocate general, who accompanied me and acted as my personal staff. Captain Whittingham my aid-de-camp, having been sent to convey my wishes to sir William Parker, ascended the hill with his excellency, who speaks most favorably of his exertions. I cannot too strongly convey my approbation of the zealous exertions of doctor French, the superintending surgeon.

I send this dispatch by lieut. Montgomery, 49th, who, I am sorry to say, will not, from his wound, be fit for service for a considerable time; he is a most gallant officer. I have, &c., (Signed) Hugh Gough, *Lieut.-general, Commanding Expeditionary land force.*

To the Rt.-hon. Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., &c., &c.

Return of killed and wounded in the attack on the enemy's intrenched camps on the heights of Segaon, 15th March, 1842.—Total; killed 3, wounded 22.

Return of ordnance captured. Two long 6 pounders, 1 3-*pr.*, and 20 12-*pr.* carronades. Nine portable naval pieces, brass 3-*prs.*, parceled with silk, and bound round with catgut, quite new.

---

Dispatch from Rear-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B., &c., &c.

Modeste at Ningpo, 19th March, 1842.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty,

Sir,—My letter No. 42, of the 11th instant, will apprize their lordships of the complete discomfiture of the Chinese, on shore and afloat, in their attacks on our positions at Chinhái and Ningpo, on the 10th instant.

Retrograde movements in various directions were the immediate result; and feeling it of importance not to lose a moment in following up the advantage of these severe repulses, sir Hugh Gough and myself determined to make a rapid movement on their encampment at Tsz'kí, in the hope of bringing them to action, before they retired on Fikwán, about forty miles higher up the river, at which point we had reason to believe they were concentrating their army.

In anticipation of this advance, captain Richards, with three boats and the whole of the marines attached to the Cornwallis, accompanied me in the Nemesis and Phlegethon to Ningpo, where we arrived (after our examination of the island of Táshán) on the afternoon of the 12th; and being joined by the small-arm men and marines of the squadron within the river, the whole amounting to 410 men, were placed under the command of capt. Bourchier of the Blonde, assisted by capt. Richards of my flag ship, and the several officers specified in the subjoined list.

At 8 A. M. on the 15th, his excellency sir Hugh Gough, and about 850 troops, in addition to the naval brigade, were embarked from Ningpo in the Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Queen, steam vessels, making altogether a force of about 1260 men, with which we proceeded up the river, and before we reached the point of debarkation at a village four miles from Tsz'kí, we had the satisfaction of seeing a large force of the Chinese, still in their encampments, on the hills to the north of the city. The combined force were all landed and in full march for Tsz'kí by two o'clock, the Phlegethon having been previously dispatched up the river with the armed barges of the Cornwallis and Blonde, to intercept and harass the retreat of the Chinese by water as much as possible.

As our reconnoisance of Tsz'kí in December had made us familiar with the route, and no obstacles were offered to our advance, we reached the suburbs on the south side of it at half past 3; and on the troop ascending a small hill, two guns, and a few straggling shots from ginjals and matchlocks, were opened on us from the ramparts, and also from a body of matchlock men on a height opposite us; but, on the advance of a detachment of the 18th regiment, and the discharge of a few rounds from two small field pieces by the Madras artillery, they disappeared, and about four o'clock the city walls were escaladed by the seamen and marines, and a party of sappers, without resistance.

Advancing along the ramparts, this division rejoined the main body with the general, through the east gate and proceeded outside the walls to the northeast angle of the city, from which point we had an excellent view of the Chinese forces opposed to us, consisting of five or six thousand men strongly posted in fortified encampments on the two high hills of Segaon in front, and on our left. The assault of the latter was asigned to the naval brigade; and that more immediately in front, to the 49th regiment.

As it was the general's wish that they should be attacked as nearly as possible at the same time, and the naval brigade being the most advanced in the line, it was necessary, while the 49th moved forward, to make a lodgment under some houses of our left, situated at a short distance from the foot of the hill which our men were to assail, and in passing to this point across paddy fields, they were unavoidably exposed to a galling fire from both the positions of the Chinese. On reaching it some musketry was opened on them by part of the Royal Marines, and several three-pounder rockets were discharged with excellent precision, by lieutenant Fitzjames, and Mr. Charles K. Jackson, mate of the Cornwallis, while the men were re-forming.

The 49th regiment was soon observed approaching the hill on our right, when orders for the assault were immediately given, and the leading company of the marines under lieutenants Elliot and Hambly of that corps, promptly and gallantly pushed forward with a small band of seamen about 5 o'clock.

As they emerged from the building, the fire of the Chinese was very severe. Captains Bourchier and Richards, with admirable spirit, sprung to the head of their men, and having rapidly crossed a small intervening paddy field, led them up the hill, which was disputed from its base to the crest, and several instances of personal conflict occurred. The ascent was steep and difficult, but steadily and gallantly persevered in under an unceasing fire, until the summit was attained, and our opponents flying in every direction.

Commander Watson of the Modeste, who had been stationed in the rear of the storming party, succeeded by great efforts, in reaching a forward position with

some of his men, before the hill was carried: and the main body of seamen and marines, as they advanced in support, perceiving its fate, pressed round the sides, and inflicted a severe loss on the fugitive soldiers, the pursuit being continued until sunset, when our advanced party was halted on a bridge about two miles beyond the city.

During these operations the hills on our right were simultaneously carried in admirable style by our gallant general, and his brave troops; the rout of the Chinese at every point was thus complete, and I must not omit to notice the good services of the Phlegethon and the little party landed from her in a branch of the river, on the flank of the fugitives, as reported in lieutenant McCleverty's inclosed letter; and she was closely followed to the judicious position by the Nemesis after the troops were disembarked.

From the best accounts we have been able to collect, the Chinese cannot have lost less than 800 to 1,000 men slain, independently of great numbers carried off wounded. Among the former were several officers, supposed to have held important positions in the army. Many prisoners also fell into our hands, and some interesting papers relative to the present position of their affairs; and from accounts previously received, and the amount of sycee silver afterwards found on the bodies of the dead, there is no doubt that a considerable sum had been paid to them as an encouragement to resist her majesty's forces, and that the troops we encountered were composed of the élite of their army.

It is with pain I have to transmit a list of 3 killed and 15 wounded in the naval brigade; and amongst the latter many are severely hurt. I am not in possession of the casualties which have been sustained by the troops; but I hope none were killed, though several I fear, are severely wounded.

It is impossible for me to extol too highly the animating example set by captains Bourchier and Richards, commander Watson, and every officer and man who was fortunate enough to be in advance in the assault of the encamped hill; their names are especially transmitted for their lordships' information, and my best and cordial thanks are also justly due to the gallantry and exertions displayed by captain Uniacke, and all the officers and men of the royal marines, and to every individual of her majesty's squadron, and the Indian navy attached to the naval brigade, whose conduct was as exemplary for steadiness in their quarters as in the field.

I have no less pleasure in noticing the gallantry of captain Whittingham, aid-de-camp to sir Hugh Gough, who, having brought a message from his excellency at the moment of the assault, very handsomely ascended the hill, and remained with our people, until it was carried, as did lieut. Barrow of the Madras artillery (commissary of ordnance), who, having mingled with them as a volunteer, was conspicuous for his intrepidity, and broke his sword in cutting down a Chinese soldier who opposed him. Mr. Hodgson, mate of the Cornwallis, was also wounded in parrying the thrust of a spear, when bravely advancing amongst the foremost on the hill.

Our people were quartered during the night in the captured camps, and north part of the city, where a considerable quantity of arms and a large store of rice was on the following morning discovered and destroyed; and as a very strong fortified encampment was known to be formed on some mountains about six or seven miles to the northwest of Tsz'ki, comprising the post of the main

road to Yüyáu and Pikwán, every exertion was made by sir Hugh Gough and myself to get our wounded embarked, and attack it as expeditiously as possible. At 1 P. M. on the 16th, the whole of the combined force marched on it for that purpose; but on ascending the lofty heights, it was found entirely evacuated; nothing therefore remained but to destroy the works, arms, and large quantities of provisions, which the Chinese had not time to remove; and when this was effectually accomplished, we returned to Tsz'kí, and on the morning of the 17th, reëmbarked the whole force, and arrived at Ningpo at 5 P. M. We flatter ourselves that the success which has attended this movement will have a very beneficial effect on our future operations; and their lordships may be assured that no opportunity will be lost by the general and myself, in prosecuting, with our best energies, any measure which is likely to advance the object of her majesty's government, and bringing our contest with the Chinese to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

(Signed) William Parker, *Rear-admiral.*

---

Art. VI. *Kúlángsú and Amoy, with notices of Christian missions there, of the manners of the people, infanticide, &c.*

The mainland, stretching eastward from Chángchau fú, or the department of Chángchau, forms the southern shore of the bay of Amoy. The southern side of Amoy itself (which is an island) forms the northern shore. The southern shore of the bay is rendered remarkable by a high hill, with a pagoda on the summit, from which to the water is an almost uninterrupted facing of dark granite; and beneath this high hill, on the west, a deep bay runs far into the land. Opposite to the high hill, the northern shore is soon broken by a wide channel, running between the islands of Amoy and Quemoy,—at the back of which, in the distance, are seen the high hills of the district to which Amoy belongs. Eastward, the lower ground of Quemoy appears, its smooth surface of earth and disintegrated rock, strongly contrasting with the rough, rugged shore of black rocks on the sides and summits of the hills of Amoy, where scarce a tree is to be seen on the southern end, except here and there a little village or hamlet rears its head in the low ground, or a temple crowns some eminence. The continuation of the northern shore, afforded by Quemoy, enables one coming in from sea to preserve the illusion, suggested at first sight, of the stretching out of two gigantic arms, to embrace the green-prowed junk, as she enters from the coast of Formosa. Several small islands

stretching southward from Quemoy, and others northward from the easternmost point of the southern main, narrow the entrance; and the junk, as she glides inwards with her broad face and square form, appears to be entering a long funnel—at the base of which, on the western side of the bay, is to be seen the little island of Kúlángsú 古浪嶼, distinguished by a pile of rocks forming its summit. Above it, further westward, are to be seen other higher hills,—and beyond, towering above them the mountains of the mainland.

Such are the general outlines of Amoy and Kúlángsú. For the few notices which follow, the reader is indebted to the Rev. David Abeel, who has kindly allowed us to draw freely from a manuscript journal. In company with the Rev. Wm. J. Boone, Mr. Abeel left Macao in a lorcha (a Portuguese boat) on Wednesday, 2d February, 1842, for Hongkong, where they embarked on the Australian Packet, and from thence sailed Monday the 7th of that month. On the 13th, they came to anchor off Namao, an island near the coast, situated on the line between this province and that of Fukien. It is one of the principal stations for those ships which are engaged in the opium trade on the coast of China. It was the 24th of the month when they reached Amoy, nor had they any opportunity of seeing much of the mainland.—For an account of the coast of China, the reader is referred to the sixth volume, page 8th, and the sequel.

A letter from the plenipotentiary, sir Henry Pottinger, to major Cowper introduced the missionaries to that gentleman, then acting commandant of the island, who, with captain Smith of H. M. S. Druid, showed them much kindness in many ways. From among the many unoccupied houses, one, within the British lines on Kúlángsú, was selected for the missionaries, and without much trouble or delay was fitted up for their residence. Both of them being already familiar with the Fukien dialect, they were enabled at once, both to commence their appropriate labors, and to render important aid as interpreters and translators to their friends, both English and Chinese.

On the 31st of March, they made their first visit to the city of Amoy, where they were kindly received. They passed through several streets, which appeared quite like those of Canton. The number of vessels in port was something more than 200, though several had removed to other harbors, since the place had fallen to British arms.

On the 10th of April, Mr. Boone left Kúlángsú to return to Macao, for the purpose of removing his family to Fukien.

On the night of the 14th an alarm was sounded by the drum and bugle, and the troops were in a few moments ready to repel attack,

which it was supposed was about to be made—intimations of such a movement having some days previously been given to the English. However, it was soon discovered that a gang of robbers had made their entrance into Amoy, seizing and carrying off some of the poor people and their effects. The attack of these robbers on Amoy was repeated on the 17th, there being no Chinese or other authorities to defend the city, or to keep the people in order.

Soon after this, advantage was taken of the presence of a steamer to make an examination of the vicinity in search of soldiers or other means of offense. This trip is thus noticed in the journal.

"May 31st. To-day, at the invitation of the naval senior officer, capt. Chads, I accompanied himself and others in the iron steamer Medusa in the direction of Tung-án 同安 (or *Táng-wⁿá*) the chief town of the district in which Amoy is situated. Our course lay east of north. We had the island of Amoy on the right during the greater part of the distance. For a few miles up, the hills wore the same rugged barren aspect, which is so common on the southern coast of China, but fertility and cultivation grew upon us as we advanced; the mountains on the east became hills, and these were adorned with fields. The villages were numerous at intervals; many of them were indicated in the distance by large groves of trees; want of trees, however, made the landscape look naked. Well-sweeps were scattered over the cultivated hills, affording evidence of the need and the means of irrigation.

"Many villages seemed to have turned out *en masse* to see the strange object as she passed, the people darkening the hills and tops of the rocks, and men, women, and children gazing at us as we passed. The steamer drew only 4½ feet, and we went up probably seventeen miles before grounding, when we took to the boats, and proceeded two or three miles further; but the tide being out, this took us only two or three miles short of Táng-wⁿá. On our return, we saw Chinese boats going up another passage, but they also grounded and had to wait for the tide, on the top of which the steamer could have reached the district town, and probably also vessels of 16 feet draft of water, so great is the rise of the tide.

"We landed at one of the villages near Táng-wⁿá, where the crowd of spectators was the greatest. Some of them recognized me, and hearing me speak were very civil. The narrow, crooked lanes of the village, together with the crowd, embarrassed our progress, and we soon returned to the boats. On the whole way, we saw no warlike preparations, not a soldier nor an armed person of any sort; one or two dismantled forts were passed. The day was delightful, and all enjoyed the excursion; no injury was inflicted on any one, and no indications were noticed that any fire-rafts or munitions of war were preparing for an attack upon us."

On the 7th June, Mr. Boone returned to Kúlángsú, accompanied by Mrs. Boone and their two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McBryde and their infant child, and W. H. Cumming, M. D. to engage in Christian labors with Mr. Abeel.

The journal before us, in the form of a diary, details many occurrences of almost every day. The number of Chinese attendants at public worship on the Sabbath, small at first, being not more than three or four, gradually increased to twenty, forty, sixty, and upwards. Many private opportunities also, were improved to communicate, by books, by conversation, &c., the knowledge of revealed religion, and to draw attention to the great interests of the soul, and to those things that bear most directly on its immortal destiny. We will copy the entire journal for two or three days.

"July 12th. Spent a part of the day at Amoy. Our friend, to whose house we went on the former occasion, invited us to dine with him at his new establishment, which he has lately occupied. We went over the bay in his boat, and passed very near one of the piratical craft, which give the inhabitants here so much trouble. We were told the pirates never molest our friend's boat, and that they would be afraid to touch us. We scarcely gave the crowd time to form around us in the street before we reached his new establishment. There we met a company of very respectable and intelligent Chinese, who came partly to offer their congratulations to our host, and partly to see us. The way was thus open for a long conversation on the religion of Jesus, whose simple and reasonable tenets seemed to commend themselves convincingly to their minds.

"23d. To-day, had a conversation with one of the merchants, who come to Kúlángsú for trade, on the subject of *female infanticide*. Assuming a countenance of as much indifference as possible, I asked him how many of his own children he had destroyed; he instantly replied, 'two.' I asked him whether he had spared any; he said 'one I have saved.' I then inquired how many brothers he had; 'eight,' was his answer. I asked him how many children his eldest brother had destroyed. 'Five or six.' I inquired of the second, third, and all the rest; some had killed four or five, some two or three, and others had none to destroy. I then asked how many girls there were left among them all. 'Three,' was the answer. And how many do you think have been strangled at birth? 'Probably from twelve to seventeen.' I wished to know the standing and employment of his brothers. One, he said, had attained a literary degree at the public examinations; a second was a teacher; one was a sailor; and the rest were petty merchants, like himself. Thus it was evidently not necessity, but a cold inhuman calculation of the gains and losses of keeping them, which must have led these men to take the lives of their own offspring. It is so seldom that we can find a man as candid as this, that I am quite incapable of saying whether he and his brothers have not exceeded their neighbors. At present I think they have.

"Sometime after this conversation, I asked Mr. Boone's teacher whether any of his children had been deprived of life. He said no, adding that it was a very wicked act. He confessed, however, that his sister, or sister-

in-law, had with her own hand destroyed her first three children successively. The fourth was also a girl, but the mother was afraid to lay violent hands on it, believing it to be one of the previous ones reappearing in a new body."

Such deeds of cruelty as these, we do not remember ever to have heard or read of before. In other parts of the journal, Mr. Abeel gives some most lamentable instances of deceit, fraud, falsehood, treachery, &c., one of which we quote.

"April 30th. The falsehood and dishonesty of those who are connected with us render it necessary to maintain the strictest caution and vigilance. Though our knowledge of the language guards us against much of the imposition which is practiced upon others, it is quite insufficient to keep us from being often defrauded and deceived, even by those in whom we have placed the greatest confidence. When we first came, the carpenters and masons cheated us in almost everything they did and bought. Soon after we arrived, a man made his appearance who professed to be the near relation and guardian of the owners of the house in which we live. A little boy was presented by him, as the joint proprietor with his mother, his father having been lost at sea. From the appearance of the house and the testimony of others, we could easily credit his story, that the family were now in reduced circumstances, having not only lost his house; but more than a thousand dollars beside, which the robbers had taken away from under the floor. Both Mr. Boone and myself conceived it right to allow a small rent for the house, and after inquiry fixed upon a few dollars a month, and gave them to the man, who put them into the hands of the child. The next month, he made his appearance, but our boy, whom we had taken to be peculiarly frank and honest for a heathen, suggested the propriety of inquiring, whether the money was ever given to those for whom it was professedly received. He said he knew all the parties, and would go and ask the mother of the child. He returned with the information that the mother had heard nothing of the money, that the man who had received it, did not live with them. The true owner being made acquainted with our willingness to allow something for the house, sent a lad to us who was living in the family. Our boy and several others present assured us that they knew the lad, and that we might now rest assured that the money would be given to the proper party. A day or two afterwards, our cook came privately and whispered to me, that our *honest* boy, who had taken so much pains to prevent all fraud in this matter, had made the lad give him one half of the money for his disinterestedness in preventing it from falling into improper hands. The whole truth was that the boy had given this very cook a part of the money to bribe him into silence.

"But the most affecting instance of treachery and cruelty occurred the day before yesterday. The man, who nearly three weeks ago gave information of the purpose of the Chinese to attack the place, returned to tell us what had occurred in the meantime, and on what the time of the attack depended. From all that I can gather, our cook, having made himself acquainted with

the design of the man in coming, went out to the market-place and betrayed the secret to those who were ready to make the most out of it. What could have prompted him but a fiend-like malignity, I cannot imagine. He knew he could gain nothing by it—he knew he was acting a treacherous part to us. It could not have been patriotism, for he has promised to give us the same information, as soon as he hears it, and a regard to his own safety will probably bind him to his promise. The poor man was immediately followed from the market, seized, robbed of his money, and stripped of his clothes, and carried off to the officers, who will probably put him to death."

But we are not without suspicion that his informant, in the cases of infanticide, deviated from the truth. We have known instances, where long stories, of strange and pitiful occurrences, have been told *ex cathedrâ* by the Chinese, which upon counter and cross examination have been found to be utterly false. We wish Mr. Abeel had made a closer examination, and written a more circumstantial narrative of these diabolical acts, giving the name, the residence, and history of that *family of murderers*. Their deeds are so foul that they deserve to be capitalized in the annals of Fukien. We have before heard of the cruel hearts of the men of Chángchau; but we were not prepared to read of such wholesale murder. Mr. Abeel will do well to repeat and extend his inquiries, regarding infanticide in Fukien.

P. S. We are much distressed to hear of the death of Mrs. Boone; she died on Tuesday, the 30th of August, at 5 o'clock P. M., after an illness of only ten days. She was attacked with the prevailing fever on the 20th, and was not considered to be in a dangerous condition until the 26th, when the disease settled upon the nervous system, and delirium ensued, which continued until death released her from suffering. The funeral was attended by many of the officers from the army and navy then stationed at Kúlángsú, and the flags were lowered halfmast. Mrs. Boone was the daughter of the honorable Henry De Saussure, chancellor of the state of South Carolina, U. S. A., who died a few years since. She and her husband left the United States in 1836, and settled first in Batavia, where they engaged in such missionary labors among the Chinese, as the restrictions of the Dutch would permit. Ill health compelling both of them to seek a colder climate, they left Java, and reached Macao in November, 1840, where they remained until the occupation of Kúlángsú by the British forces opened a way to labor among those speaking the Fukien dialect, as has been already stated. Here she was permitted in the providence of God to remain only a few months, heartily engaged in the work to which she had given herself, when she was thus suddenly called away, we cannot doubt, to a higher, a better service on high.

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation to the Chinese; his circular to British subjects regarding the capture of Chinkiáng fú; and his circular containing the provisions of a treaty of peace; progress of the expedition from Wúsung up the Yángtsz' kiáng; arrangement of the ships and troops; attack and capture of Chinkiáng fú; progress to Nanking; arrangements for peace; anniversary of the Morrison Education Society; meeting of the Medical Missionary Society; earthquake in Macao.*

JOIN with us, Christian readers, in giving thanks to our most merciful Father in heaven, for that he has graciously pleased here to stay the scourge of war, and has opened, partially at least, (and for great good, we trust) the ancient land of Sinim. Our last notice of the expedition left it off Wúsung, July 6th. Its progress up the river was slow. Several small defenses of the Chinese were destroyed; the Grand Canal blockaded; Chinkiáng attacked and destroyed; and the combined forces collected before the ancient "southern capital," from whence are our last dates, August 31st. *A treaty of peace had then been signed*, the Chinese agreeing, among other stipulations, to pay $21,000,000 indemnity, to open five ports, and to cede Hongkong.

Of these proceedings we will give, first such official notices as have been made public by authority, and then such further particulars as we have been able to collect from other sources.

Before proceeding from Wúsung, the plenipotentiary issued a *proclamation in Chinese*, the "literal English version" of which we copy from the Hongkong Gazette, of the 15th inst.

Pottinger, her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., makes this clear exposition for the information of all the people of the country.

Under the canopy of heaven, and within the circumference of the earth, many are the different countries: of the multitude of these, not one is there that is not ruled by the supreme heavenly Father, nor are there any that are not as brethren of one family. Being then of one family, very plain is it that they should hold friendly and brotherly intercourse together, and not boast themselves one above another. But England, coming from the utmost west, has held intercourse with China in this utmost east, for more than two centuries past; and during this time the English have suffered ill treatment from the Chinese officers, who, regarding themselves as powerful and us as weak, have thus dared to commit injustice. The English, unwilling to enter into contest with them, had borne such treatment for many years till in the year 1839, the emperor of China, having determined to prohibit effectually the importation of opium, sent a special commissioner, Lin Tsesü, to conduct the arrangements for that purpose; and that officer, finding himself unable to

seize the actual offenders of each nation, in place of consulting and concerting measures with the several national officers residing in China (as it was his proper duty to have done), had the audacity forcibly to confine in Canton the English officer and people, at the same time threatening them with death. His object was by extorting from them what opium there might be in China that year, to gain favor with his emperor; and the English officer at Canton, seeing this position of things, commanded the English merchants in the name of their sovereign, that they should deliver up, for the ransom of themselves from this position of extreme danger whatever opium they might have in the Chinese waters. Here is one great offense committed by the Chinese officers against the English.

The sovereign of Great Britain, in consequence of this and numerous subsequent acts of injustice, appointed as her envoys, the admiral Elliot, and Elliot the superintendent at Canton, to whom jointly full powers were given for the settlement of affairs with China. And having in consideration the many past acts of injustice of the Chinese officers, her majesty directed the admiral to take command of a combined naval and land force, and to quarter it at one of the islands on the Chinese coast; her instructions being, that if the Chinese government were willing to admit its errors, and afford redress, a peaceful arrangement of affairs should be concluded; but otherwise, if justice and recompense were refused, that the standard of justice should be raised, and its claims enforced by war. The admiral, &c., hereupon proceeded to the Pei ho, and there presented a letter from the minister of Great Britain which the minister and governor Kishen transmitted for the consideration of all the ministers to Peking; after this Kishen wrote to the admiral stating, that affairs which concerned Canton, it was difficult to arrange so far off, and if the admiral, &c., would proceed to Canton, it would not need long to arrange affairs there. The high English officers, still desiring peace, consented to this, and proceeded to Canton, where they met Kishen, and had frequent communications with him both written and personal. Arrangements were not yet concluded, when the ministers at Peking, men without truth or good faith, induced the emperor to recall Kishen, and send instead general Yishán, to fight and war with the English, so that the English were actually compelled by these proceedings to take the Bocca Tigris and the line of defenses from thence upwards, and to bring Canton itself to submission, and to take from it a ransom for the punishment of such ill faith. In this ill faith of the Chinese ministers, we have a second grand instance of offense against England.

The high commissioner Yukien, and other high officers, generals, &c., in the several provinces, in repeated instances, when they have found our people cast by the weather on their coast, or induced by evil men on shore, have, being dead to all good and honest feeling, dared to put the captives thus brought into their hands to a tyrannical and cruel death; and have deceitfully and falsely reported the cases to the emperor, or published lying proclamations to the people, wherein they have invented tales of lengthened contest and seizure of vessels in battle with slaughter of many people. Thus falsely did Yukien declare last year, the circumstances of the English occupation of Chusan; thus did the general Yishán pretend that he had destroyed many vessels; the governor Yen Petau that he had by force of arms recovered Amoy; the táutai on Formosa, when shipwreck had cast men on that island, that he had gained a victory over them in battle; and the general Yiking, in May last, that he had destroyed many vessels and killed a multitude of men at Chusan, when not one vessel was injured, nor a single man killed. These multiplied false statements, misleading the emperor and people, and hindering peaceful arrangements, are a third great cause of offense against the English.

With reference to trade, the English merchants used to carry their goods to many places, and buy from and sell to the people generally, which was to the people wholly a benefit, and in no sense hurtful. But the officers at Canton, seeking to confine the profits to themselves, induced the emperor by false statements to restrict trade to Canton alone, and to permit 13 hong-merchants to conduct it, not even allowing intercourse with any but them and linguists appointed by the government. Thus did these officers gain the power of meddling in every matter, extorting as they pleased, and disguising everything under false statements to the emperor. This is a fourth great cause of offense. There are besides many minor grievances that excite indignation and wrath, but that here need not be enumerated.

Because of these grievances, the plenipotentiary &c., has been sent out by command of his sovereign to demand redress and satisfaction. When these are obtained, peaceful arrangements may be made, and the former friendliness of intercourse may be renewed. But until then, the high officers who command here the combined naval and land forces will continue, as commanded also by their sovereign, to maintain the cause of justice, and to contend with all their power for the enforcement of such redress. When the emperor shall appoint a high officer with full powers to negotiate and conclude arrangements on his own responsibility, and not till then, will hostile operations be stayed. Now three principal things are required for the redress and satisfaction above spoken: namely, compensation for losses and expences; a friendly and becoming intercourse on terms of equality between officers of the two countries; and the cession of insular territory for commerce and for the residence of merchants, and as a security and guaranty against future renewal of offensive acts.

If these three things be acceded to, there will be no difficulty in the settlement of any minor points. That the people may know our objects, and not be misled by the false representations of their officers, to commit acts of hostility that would bring home to their own persons and families the horrors of war, the plenipotentiary, &c., proclaims for general information this clear exposition.

Dated in the Yángtsz' kiáng, the fifth day of July, in the year 1842.

(Signed) Henry Pottinger, *H. M. Plenipotentiary.*

True copy. G. A. Malcolm, *Sec. of legation.*

### Circular to her Britannic majesty's subjects in China.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of her majesty's subjects in China, the important progress and success of the expedition since the date of his last circular of the 24th of June.

The expedition was detained by bad weather and other circumstances at Wúsung until the 6th of July, on which day it advanced up the Yángtsz' kiáng, and on the 11th, reached a military position built on a range of hills commanding the stream, where two small, recently erected batteries mounting thirteen guns, opened the first fire since leaving Wúsung, on the leading ships, but were instantly silenced, and the guns, batteries and military buildings, connected with them destroyed as soon as men could be put on shore. At this point, the main body of the fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week, during which period some of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers got up to Kin-shan or Golden island, where the whole armament, amounting to seventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th instant, and anchored abreast of the city of Chinkiáng.

A reconnoissance having been obtained the same evening, the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed, that the majority of the Chinese troops which had been variously

reported at from fifteen hundred to three thousand men,—were in a camp which was visible from hills overhanging the river, at a distance of about three miles. Against this camp the right brigade moved under major-general lord Saltoun. The centre brigade, led by major-general Bartley, was directed in the first instance, to co-operate with the right one, in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city; and the left brigade, headed by major-general Schoedde, landed on the river in face of the city opposite the fleet, where it was instructed to escalade the northern wall, which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the southern side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

The Chinese troops in the camp did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but after firing three or four distant vollies from their ginjalls and matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly and covered with thick jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on shore, when it become obvious, that the Tartar garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and incessant fire of cannon, ginjalls, wall pieces, rockets and matchlocks. As the left brigade moved up from the landing place, the Auckland steam frigate, which had been placed in position for the purpose, threw some shells amongst the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing, owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall, which was most gallantly escaladed under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact, of their knowledge of the localities to gall our, and screen their own, troops.

The centre brigade got into the city (after some delay in finding a bridge to cross the Grand Canal, which runs along the western side of Chinkiáng fú, and separates the walled city from very extensive suburbs,) by blowing open one of the gates; but even after the left brigade had received this large reinforcement, besides parties of marines and seamen who were landed the moment the opposition promised to be so stubborn, the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely disappeared, which it is surmised the survivors did by throwing away their arms and uniform, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants. The city of Chinkiáng is rather more than four miles in circumference, the works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but cannon shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrazures and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

It has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like a precise return of the strength of the garrison, but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works, and Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment, it is thought there could not have been less than three thousand men. Of these it is said, that forty mandarins (officers) and one thousand men, were killed and wounded. The Tartar general commanding-in-chief, retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found the day after the assault, hidden in a garden, and on being carried to the spot, recognized the half consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of a nobler death.

It will be readily understood, that a brilliant service, of which the preceding detail gives but a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side, and her majesty's plenipotentiary is sure that all her majesty's subjects in China will participate in his feelings of sincere regret at the annexed returns of casualties of killed and wounded in her majesty's combined forces.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British garrison at Chinkiáng fú, (which commands the entrances to the Grand Canal, and is therefore of vast importance,) and the remainder of the expedition will shortly move up this majestic river, headed by the admiral's flag ship Cornwallis, to the neighborhood of Nanking, (which ancient capital of the empire is about forty miles distant, and situated about three miles from the Yángtsz' kiáng, with which it is connected by a variety of canals,) it having already been ascertained by actual survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments.

God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, Yángtsz' kiáng river at Chinkiáng fú, the 24th day of July, 1842.

Henry Pottinger, *H. M. Plenipotentiary.*

Abstract of killed and wounded and missing of her majesty's combined forces in the assault on the city of Chinkiáng, and the enemy's intrenched camps, July 21st, 1842.

*Land force.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Killed; officers 3, rank and file, &c. 30 . . . . | 33 | |
| Wounded; officers 11, rank and file, &c. 98 . . . | 109 | |
| Missing - - - - - - - - | 3 | |
| | | — 145 |
| *Naval force.* | | |
| Killed and wounded, - - - - - - | 24 | |
| | | — 169 |

Circular to H. B. Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., in China has extreme gratification in announcing to her majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese high commissioners deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions:

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.
2. China to pay twenty one-millions of dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.
3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Fúchau fú, Ningpo, and Shanghái, to be thrown open to British merchants, consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The island of Hongkong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic majesty, her heirs and successors.
5. All subjects of her Britannic majesty, (whether natives of Europe or India,) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the emperor under his imperial sign manual and seal to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service, or intercourse with, or resided under the British government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments.
8. On the emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first $6,000,000, her B. M.'s forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinhái to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kúlángsú are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, her majesty's pleni-

potentiary, &c., purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valor, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest of all arms of her majesty's combined forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the meantime, H. M.'s plenipotentiary congratulates her majesty's subjects in China on the occasion of a peace, which, he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the Yángtsz' kiáng off Nanking, this 29th day of August, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER. *H. M's plenipotentiary.*

Our readers will remember that, while the British forces held Ningpo, the head-quarters of the Chinese army were kept at Hángchau, its right wing extending to Shauhing, and its left resting on Kiáhing, not many miles from Chápú. Ningpo was abandoned by the British the 7th May; Chápú was taken on the 18th, and abandoned on the 23d of that month. June 16th, the defenses of Wúsung were carried, and those of Shánghái on the 15th. For several days the expedition remained off Wúsung.

How these, and subsequent operations, were reported to the emperor, has been exhibited in Art. II. of this number.

The principal officers deputed by the emperor to direct the imperial army, and to conduct the war, were the generalissimo 奕經 Yi-king, and the two joint commissioners, 特依順 Te-í-shun and 文蔚 Wan Wei; Ylípú 侯里布 the old commissioner; and Kí-ying 耆英 the new commissioner; and Niú Kien, 牛鑑 governor of the two Kiáng. Among the "great men" were crowds of satellites.

On the 27th of June, while the plenipotentiary and chiefs of the expedition were still off Wúsung, "corporal White," formerly known as "captain White," appeared for the fourth time at head-quarters, since the taking of Chápú, accompanied by the linguist Achau, they being the bearers of a letter from Ylípú and Kíying. What may have been the tenor of these communications from the Chinese, we know not; but from all we do know, war and extermination were still the order of the day.

We may here mention, in passing, that we have been told that Kíshen has not been at the scene of these recent operations, having been retained at Chángkiá kau, in the northwest of Chilí.

We may also add here, that one of the steamers, in proceeding beyond Shánghái, reached the lake, called 澱山湖 *Tiensháu hú*; the direct distance run by this steamer, the Medusa, was 38½ miles, S. 60° W. Assuming the Jesuits' position of Súchau to be correct

she was within 23 miles of that city, bearing N. 34° W., with Chápú distant 31 miles S. 18° E.

We are now prepared to follow the expedition, in its advance from Wúsung to Chinkiáng and Nánking. The difference of longitude between Wúsung and Chinkiáng is about two degrees, and the difference in latitude is 50′, nearly. Nánking (or 江寧府 Kiángning fú, as the Chinese now call the ancient capital) is distant from Chinkiáng about 40′ W., and 6′ or more S. The surveys, made by capt. Bethune in H. B. M. ship Conway in 1840, were found correct.

It was on the 29th of June when the exploring squadron—consisting of H. M. ships Starling, Plover, Modeste, Clio, and steamer Phlegethon—commenced the advance, sounding and buoying off the course for the larger vessels. More shoal water was found than had been anticipated, just beyond where captain Bethune had surveyed two years ago; the steamers Pluto and Medusa were therefore sent forward to join the exploring expedition. This was July 1st. The next day the steamer Auckland was sent off to Tsungming to bring fresh provision, there procured, and now beginning to be scarce in the expedition. Some scurvy therefore had begun to appear. More than a month had now passed away, since the ships sailed from Chápú.

On the 4th, the Phlegethon returned, reporting all clear, and deep water, though in a difficult channel, to within a few miles of Golden island, which lies between Chinkiáng on the south shore and Kwáchau on the north, at the junction of the waters of the Grand Canal with the river. The North Star, and one steamer, and a transport or two, were to remain off Wúsung, while the combined forces moved up the river.

The army was divided into *four* brigades, besides the general staff, and the sappers and miners, the last remaining as a separate command. The squadron was formed into five divisions, besides the steamers, sloops and brigs, which remained around the admiral at his command. The arrangement of both arms of the force are exhibited in the accompanying schedule.

ORDER OF SAILING OF THE SQUADRON IN THE YANGTSZ' KIANG.

*Advanced squadron.—Surveying.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Starling, 6, commander H. Kellett. | Plover, 6, commander R. Collinson. |
| Modeste, 18, com. R. B. Watson. | Clio, 16, commander T. Troubridge. |
| H. C. armed str. Phlegethon, lieut. J. McCleverty, R. N. | H. C. armed str. Medusa, lieut. Hewitt, I. N. |

GENERAL SQUADRON.

H. M.'s ship Cornwallis, 72, captain Richards, flag ship of rear-admiral, sir William Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the naval forces.

FIRST DIVISION.

H. M.'s ship Calliope, 26, capt. A. S. Kuper, C. B.
H. C.'s armed steamer Vixen, capt. H. Boyes.

*Transports.*

Marion, lieut.-gen. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., and general staff.
Atiet Rahoman, sappers and miners.
John Fleming, sappers and miners.
John Cooper, coals.
Urgent, Alibi, victualler.
Trio, followers.
Martha, coals and followers.

SECOND DIVISION.

H. M.'s ship Blonde, 42, captain T. Bouchier, C. B.
H. C.'s steamer Auckland, captain R. Ethersay.

*Transports.—Artillery brigade.*

Sophia, Royal artillery.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, head-quarters of Madras artillery.
Palmyra, head-qrs. of Madras artillery.
Gipsey, Lady Flora, powder and horses.
City of London, Defiance, horse artillery.
Teaser, Livingstone, Lysander, artillery followers.

THIRD DIVISION.

H. M.'s troop ship Belleisle, captain J. Kingcomb, major-gen. lord Saltoun, and H. M.'s 98th regt.
H. M.'s troop ship Jupiter, lieut. G. B. Hoffmeister, H. M.'s 26th regt.
H. C.'s armed steamer, Queen, W. Warden, master commanding.

*Transports.—1st or Right Brigade.*

Robarts, flank comps. of 41st M. N. I.
Surat Merchant, Flowers of Ugie, followers.
Burhampooter, head-qrs. of Bengal Volunteers.
Maria, Tamerlane, Percy, Warrior, City of Palaces, Bengal Volunteers.

FOURTH DIVISION.

H. M.'s ship Endymion, 44, capt. the hon. F. W. Grey.
H. C.'s armed steamer Sesostris, capt. H. A. Ormsby, I. N.

*Transports.—2d or Centre Brigade.*

Orient, Coromandel, Worcester, Major-gen. Schoedde, and H. M.'s 55th regt.
Asia, Wm. Turner, Walmer Castle, Runnymede, 6th regt. Madras Native Infantry.
Gertrude, followers.
Amelia Thompson, Madras rifles.
Wm. Money, Urgent, Duke of Bedford, Rohomany, 2d regt. Madras Native Infantry.

FIFTH DIVISION.

H. M.'s ship Dido, 20, capt. the hon. H. Keppel.
H. C.'s armed steamer Tenasserim, capt. P. Wall.

*Transports.—3d or Left Brigade.*

H. M.'s troop ship Apollo, com. Frederick, major-gen. Bartley, and H. M.'s 49th regt.
Minerva, H. M.'s 49th regt.
H. M.'s troop ship Rattlesnake, H. M.'s 18th regt.
Ernaad, Belle Alliance, Mallaked Behar, H. M.'s 18th regt.
Cursetjee Cowasjee, Pekin, Victoria, Faize Rohanny, 11th regt. Madras Native Infantry.

BRIGADES.

*Artillery Brigade.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Staff.*—Lieut.-col. Montgomerie, C. B. | 1½ company Royal foot artillery. |
| Bt.-capt. G. Balfour, brigade-major. | 3 companies of Madras artillery. |
| *Corps.*—1 troop Madras horse artillery. | Gun Lascars. |

FIRST, OR RIGHT BRIGADE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major.-gen. lord Saltoun, C. B., G. C. B. | H. M.'s 26th Cameronians. |
| Capt. Conyngham, 3d buffs, A. D. C. | Bengal Volunteer regt. |
| Major Grant, 9th Lancers, brig.-major. | Flank companies of 41st Madras Native Infantry. |
| Lieut. Gibbons, 49th regt. sub.-assist. commissary. | H. M.'s 98th regt. |

SECOND, OR CENTRE BRIGADE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maj.-general J. H. Schoedde, H. M.'s 55th regt. | Capt. Daübeney, 55th regt., bri.-major 14th Madras Native Infantry. |
| Lieut. Elphinstone, sub-assistant commissary. | Rifles, 36th Madras Native Infantry. |
| | H. M.'s 49th regt. |

THIRD, OR LEFT BRIGADE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maj.-gen. R. Bartley, 49th regt. | 14th regt. Madras Native Infantry. |
| Capt. Browne, 49th regt., brigade maj. | H. M.'s 49th regiment. |
| H. M.'s 18th regt. Royal Irish. | |

ENGINEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Pears, Madras engineers. | Engineer department. |
| Sappers and miners. | |

Concerning the river, and the progress of the expedition up to Chinkiáng, we withhold for the present the few particulars we have collected, hoping erelong to be able to give a full account of all that has been seen and done, during those fourteen days.

Two singular occurrences (sadly ominous in the opinion of the Chinese) may here be noticed. On the 8th of July, when the expedition was off Fushán, in the department of Súchau, an eclipse of the sun, almost total—and quite total at Peking—occurred; and on the 22d, the day after the terrible destruction at Chinkiáng, there was an eclipse of the moon.

The city of Chinkiáng stands distant from the southern bank of the river about one fourth of a mile, its northern wall running parallel with it. The ships took up their position near the city on the 20th, and early on Thursday morning, the 21st, the troops were all landed,—the 1st and 2d brigades, with some of the artillery, west of the city; and the 3d also with artillery, on the east; some sappers and miners were attached to each brigade. A body of the Chinese troops were seen occupying high ground off to the southwest of the city, two or three miles distant from the landing-place. They were soon put to flight, and the parties which did this, then turned their course and joined the others, who were to attack the northern gate on the west side of the city. While they were doing this, firing was heard at the

northern angle of the city, where the troops were escalading. This was done in admirable style, the Chinese fighting desperately, and the party, cutting its way, moved on towards the gate; which, by the attacking party on that side, had been blown up and entered. It was now near two o'clock, and the British were nearly masters of the city, only one party of the Chinese still holding out. A few brave soldiers had collected within the walls, not far from the southwest angle of the city. Captain Collinson and lieutenant Gibbons fell in overcoming these.

On the whole, perhaps, the scenes of this day, July 21st, 1842, were more remarkable than those of any other day since the war began. The weather was intensely hot, a score or more of the troops perished by the heat alone. The opposition was more determined than had before been experienced, and the losses in overcoming it greater. The Tartar city was larger than that of Chápú, and the self-immolation is said to have been fifty times greater. During the day, several very spirited conflicts were witnessed; some in single combat; others in small parties. The Blonde's boats, in going up a creek, met a 'Tartar,' and smart work followed. The most gallant action was the escalading. To the other means of havoc, the setting on fire of houses increased the destruction of property, especially in the suburbs. Most of the British troops remained in the city during the night.

August 3d, a part of the fleet got under weigh, and the remainder destined for Nanking, followed next day, leaving strong detachments at Chinkiáng. By the 9th the whole had arrived, and the debarkation began. The city of Nanking is some three miles from the river; but there are outer walls, some parts of which are not above 1000 yards from the water. On the 11th, all things were in readiness for an attack. The Chinese commissioners now saw that they had no time for delay. The white flag was hung out, and several friendly conferences ensued, ending on the 29th by formally signing and sealing of a treaty of peace. The imperial commissioners Kíying and Flípú, and the governor of the two Kiáng, first put their signatures to the treaty, and then sir Henry added his. This was done on board H. M. ship Cornwallis 74, when, with the imperial yellow flag and the union jack both flying, a royal salute of 21 guns was fired.

The news of this transaction reached Hongkong on the morning of the 9th instant, by the steamer Sesostris; and the report of the emperor's approval, brought by major Malcolm, secretary of legation, arrived there in the Auckland, at 5 P. M. on the 23d; captain Whittingham, aid-de-camp to sir Hugh Gough, and captain Richards

of the Cornwallis, were the bearers of dispatches from their excellencies the military and naval commanders-in-chief. Major Malcolm proceeded the next evening, in the same steamer, for Singapore and Suez, carrying the treaty to London, and expecting to return to China from thence in March next.

These are new scenes, and full of promise. The storm of war has beat hard, as well on the people as on the Chinese soldiery. They have suffered greatly, and sustained great losses. Kíshen seems to have foreseen what the result of a further struggle would be, and endeavored, honestly but vainly to avert the impending calamity and humiliation of defeat. We will not anticipate the resumption of hostilities in China, but rather hope that the peace may be, as the treaty states it, lasting. All has been obtained, by treaty, that any reasonable judgment could demand.

*The fourth anniversary* of the Morrison Education Society was held at the residence of the Rev. S. R. Brown on Wednesday the 28th inst., Rev. Dr. Bridgman presiding, in the absence of the president and vice-president. The report of the past year was read by the principal; it exhibited a most satisfactory progress of the pupils in their studies, and that they took a hearty interest in their own improvement; and showed that the institution was fully accomplishing the objects of its founders and supporters, so far as they had given it the means. The Society's house at Hongkong has been begun, and will soon be ready for the reception of the pupils.

*A meeting of the Medical Missionary Society* was held the same day, when the report of its hospital in Macao for the past fifteen months, was read, and other business transacted. From this report, it appears that 5265 new cases have been entered upon the books, of which 433 were in-door patients. The total expenditures for native assistants, repairs, furniture, food of indigent patients, &c., since July 1st, 1841, has been a little over $700. The medicines were contributed by friends in England. Fuller accounts of both these meetings, with the reports, lists of their officers, statement of funds, &c., will appear in the next number.

*A slight shock of an earthquake* was sensibly felt at Macao on the 16th of this month at 14 minutes past 4 o'clock P. M.; there was first a light rumbling noise, presently succeeded by a louder noise, attended with a slight tremor, somewhat as if a heavy tierce was being rolled in a distant part of the house.

Date Due

Ap 19 '45
Ap 27 '45
F 4 '46